THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 14, NO. 47. N, THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1897. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

A few of our January

HELPERS

Cash and One Price.

Children's Underwear.

Size 18, Vest and Pants	12½c.
" 20, " " "	15c.
" 22, " " "	20c.
" 24 to 30, Vest and Pants	25c.

Ladies' Underwear.

$1.00 Vest and Pants, wool goods,	.75 suit.
1.50 " " " " "	1.00 "
2.00 " " " " "	1.50 "
35c Ladies' Black, Wool Hose	.25 pair.
25c Children's Black Wool Hose	.19 "
20c " " " "	.15 "
15c " " " "	.10 "

Men's Underwear.

100 pairs Gent's all-wool 35 and 40c socks	25 cts.
Gents' 1.50 all-wool underwear, per suit	1.00
" 2.00 " " " " "	1.49

Your money will be well invested if you buy a pair of our shoes for yourself, your boy or your girl, at the present clearing sale prices.

All Goods Strictly High Grade. Prices Always the Lowest.

CRUSOE'S BARGAIN DEPARTMENT STORE.

New Bank Block, Rhinelander, Wis.

Dr. Derdiger, the Oculist, is coming.

D. J. Cole was at Eagle River last week on business.

A. W. Brown made a business trip to Merrill yesterday.

Dr. Packard was at Lac du Flambeau Monday on business.

Miss Nettie Wheelan, of Woodboro, was a Rhinelander visitor last Saturday.

Men's late style caps at the Cash Department Store as cheap as chromos.

Miss Abbie Smith returned to Minneapolis Sunday night, where she is attending school.

Miss Addie Rezin is teaching the school in the Schurb district formerly in charge of Miss Jennie Nims.

Miss Anna LaSelle left Monday for Tomahawk, where she will visit with her friend, Mrs. Thos. Pagel for a few days.

J. B. Hall, superintendent of the United States Leather Co.'s big tannery at Prentice, is in the city on business today.

Lawrence Doyle has slabs, and hard wood for sale. Those wishing anything in the wood line can leave orders at Crane & Fenelon's and he will attend to them.

Rev. E. D. Upson will deliver a temperance lecture Friday evening, Jan. 22, at Solberg's Hall, North Side, also one Saturday evening, Jan. 23, at Baptist church. Everybody invited.

The Merchant's State Bank stockholders met in semi-annual session to elect directors for the ensuing year Tuesday evening. The present directors were re-elected. The bank is in splendid condition, owing to its conservative management and has the entire confidence of its patrons.

Miss May McDonald left last week for Saxon, Iron Co., where she has accepted a position as teacher in the school at that place. Her school in Dist. No. 5, Town of Pelican, will be taught the balance of the term by Miss Lizzie Markham, who was appointed to fill the vacancy last Friday.

L. Rossman, of Eagle River, was here last Saturday.

John Woodlock, of Merrill, was up Monday on a business trip.

Paul Browne left Monday for Chicago and Milwaukee on a business trip.

R. Coates, of Ewen, Mich., was here Monday. He was after teams for logging work.

Right now is the time to buy rubbers. The Cash Department Store can supply your wants.

Mrs. Wm. Langley returned Tuesday noon from a two weeks visit with relatives in Oshkosh.

Archie Slerwright and wife left last night for the southern part of the state where they will visit relatives.

Harry Weigar left for Eastern points Monday night, where he will hustle orders for lumber. He will visit his parents in Canada before returning.

Go to Harry Ashton's and see the trout. They are beauties. You can also on same trip buy 3 J. A. cigars for 25 cents. He has a fine line of tobacco, cigars and pipes.

F. J. Hager, of Ironwood, was in the city Friday. Mr. Hager operates a lumber yard at that city and was here looking after the purchase of the product.

Milo Buckstaff, of Oshkosh, was in the city last week. Mr. Buckstaff is a conductor on the Wisconsin Central road and was here on business with E. M. Kemp.

H. E. Cushman, of Irma, Lincoln county, visited his father, J. A. Cushman, in this city the first of the week. He is a teacher in the school at that place.

A. M. Turner and W. D. Johnston, of Pittsburg, Pa., were in Rhinelander last week, looking over the different grades of lumber in this vicinity. The gentlemen are practical lumbermen and are in business in the above city. They have visited nearly every wholesale yard in the state and have satisfied themselves regarding where to write when a certain grade of the product is desired.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the army in Ireland, has become an indefatigable cyclist. He may be seen any day careering through the Dublin streets.

—During his entire career Stradivarius made from 6,000 to 7,000 violins. Few of these were sold for more than $25 during his life. Now some of them command $10,000 each.

—In certain parts of China the young women wear their hair in a long, single plait, with which is interwined a strand of bright scarlet thread, which denotes them to be marriageable.

—A wealthy gentleman of Vienna stipulated in his will that an electric light must be constantly burning in his tomb, and another inside his coffin, for 12 months after his death.

—By an Italian law any circus which

Frank Stemert has moved into the residence of Chas. Brown, in the Sixth Ward.

John Daly, of the firm of Daly & O'Day, of Merrill, was here on business Monday.

The weather has been splendid this week for ice roads and loggers have taken advantage of it.

J. H. Brower, general agent for the Remington typewriter, was in the city on business Tuesday.

John Landers, the Merrill lumberman, was here the first of the week, looking after his logging interests.

We are after you; come and learn our prices on underwear and you will be after us.

Cash Department Store.

Andy Bolger was in the city last week. He had just returned from New Mexico, and was on his way to his home at Minocqua.

A boy employed at the Screen Door factory had the ends of two fingers of his left hand crushed in one of the machines last week.

F. McDonough, of the McDonough Manufacturing Co., Eau Claire, makers of band saw machinery, etc., was here on business last week.

Harry Butler is again filling his position as bookkeeper for the "Soo" Planing Mill Co., after a two weeks visit with his parents at Clarinda, Iowa.

Cross-cut saws gummed at the Rhinelander Iron Co. A new apparatus for this purpose enables us to put old saws in first-class shape. tf.

The ladies of St. Augustine's Guild will give an "At Home" at the residence of Mrs. J. D. Day, Saturday Feb. 16 p. m., from three to five. All are cordially invited.

Finley McDonald, who has charge of a crew of men putting in logs on the Pelican for Dan McDonald, of Wausau, left for that city Saturday on a business trip.

Dr. W. Towns, the eminent specialist, will be at the Fuller House again January 15. Those afflicted with nervous or chronic diseases should not fail to consult Dr. Towns.

Gus. Hinsch, the workman who fashioned the wooden image of Christ, has invented a small appliance for locking a door which is extremely simple and should bring him in a nice sum in the way of royalties. He sent in the model to Munn & Co., of the Scientific American agency, Tuesday.

Pres. Flagg, of Ripon college, filled the pulpit at the Congregational church last Sunday morning and evening. Those who were in attendance were treated to masterly discourses which reflected credit on the orator as a man and a christian. His remarks in the evening were especially strong and were highly appreciated.

Frank Pingry returned Monday morning from Oshkosh where he was called by the serious illness of his little daughter, who in company with Mrs. Pingry, are visiting relatives at that place. The little girl was much better when he left. On his return he stopped off at Green Bay for a short time.

The fireman from the Central Hose House were called out Tuesday night by an alarm from the First National Bank building. It proved to be nothing but a chimney burning out and the boys were not obliged to make hydrant connections. It is this prompt action by fireman and property owners which has caused Rhinelander to be listed with cities of paved streets and twice the inhabitants with insurance companies.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Price 25 and 50 cents; sold at Palace Drug Store.

S. M. Hutchinson was at Minocqua Tuesday on business.

Eugene Dunn, switchman in the Northwestern yard, returned home last Tuesday.

E. C. Jost, representing the New London Screen Door Factory, was here purchasing lumber for his company last week.

You can make your dollars go a long ways by carrying them. The Cash Department Store can save you both time and money on gloves and mittens.

Miss Ethel LaSelle was at Tomahawk Lake yesterday where she has a class in music. She furnished music for the dancing class of Mrs. Cross on at that place last night.

Anton Follstadt will put in a camp on Pelican Lake this week where he has a contract for cutting a quantity of pulp wood which he will ship to the Appleton paper mills. About ten men will be employed.

Twenty-four couples attended the opening of the second term of dancing lessons at the New Grand opera house last Friday evening, and entered their names for the term. After the lesson was over the Johnson & Frederickson orchestra discoursed fine music and a social hop was indulged in until twelve o'clock.

The installation of officers of the Independent Order of Foresters was held in the Odd Fellows' lodge rooms Tuesday night. Three minute speeches were made by the members, touching on the stability of the order and its good condition. The lodge in this city was organized sixteen months ago and now has in the neighborhood of thirty members, all in good standing. The I. O. F. insurance rates are said to be extremely low. Arthur Taylor was elected a delegate to attend the High court which convenes at Racine February 3.

Al. Wismer, our big patrolman, is laid up this week with a sprained wrist. One of the hobo tribe was at the bottom of it all, and Al. has a bad look in his eye when he sees one since the accident. He was after a weary gent early last Friday morning and the fellow dodged in behind some freight cars. Al. states that he was watching where the fellow went and was paying no attention to where his own feet were leading, when he suddenly struck a sheet of ice and went down, his right wrist sustaining the brunt of the fall. It will be some time before he can make use of the injured member.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of of the Westfield News, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Palace Drug Store.

A mistake was made by one of the New North's hands last week in correcting a proof of a six line item which made it read pretty strong for news of the kind. The item would indicate that the Ross Lumber Co. had a pretty big job on its hands, inasmuch as 400,000,00 feet of logs were to be put in this winter in their camps in the vicinity of Monico. The item, as written was 4,000,000, but in conversation with Mr. Jensen, manager for the company, we learned that they will cut 600,000 feet, and that four camps will be put in, one at Stella, two at Monico and one at Gagen.

The Milwaukee Sentinel, in its Sunday issue, in view of the approaching semi-centennial anniversary of the state and the national interest which the occasion will arouse in a study of the history of Wisconsin and of the men and women who have contributed to the upbuilding of the commonwealth, has begun to print "The Story of the State" in a series of weekly articles. This will be supplemented by contributions from well-known pioneers who have had a share in making this history. The historical sketch has been carefully prepared and is written with the especial design of interesting the younger generation. School children will be interested in the cash prizes amounting to $100 which are offered for the best sketch of some notable state historical event.

A bouncing boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Hamilton yesterday.

John Barnes was taken down yesterday with an attack of typhoid fever, which promises to incapacitate him from his labors for some weeks to come.

The annual meeting of the M. E. Aid Society will be held next Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 20, with Mrs. A. Keith. A full attendance is desired, as election of officers will take place. Sec.

The speakership of the Assembly was decided last Tuesday, when George A. Buckstaff, of Oshkosh, was elected to the position on the eighth ballot. Mr. Anson, of Milwaukee, was a very strong candidate. He started off in the lead, but Buckstaff came in at the finish just ten lengths ahead. Mr. Buckstaff is probably the youngest assemblyman at Madison. He graduated from the State University two years ago. W. A. Nowell, of Milwaukee, got the clerkship, and C. M. Hambright, of Racine, sergeant-at-arms. The president pro tem. of the Senate was stubbornly contested between L. W. Thayer, of Ripon and Mr. Baxter, both receiving thirteen votes, but Mr. Thayer was nominated on the seventh ballot. Walter F. Houser, of Mondovi, was elected chief clerk and Charles A. Pettibone for sergeant-at-arms. The Republican members of the Senate and Assembly met yesterday in joint caucus, and nominated John C. Spooner for United States Senator.

Personally Conducted Tour Through Mexico.

The North-Western Line has arranged for a personally conducted tour through Mexico, under the auspices of Mr. J. J. Grafton, the well-known excursion manager. The party will rendezvous at Chicago, and leave there Tuesday morning, February 2, 1897, in a Special Vestibuled Train of Palace Sleeping cars, Observation Cars and Dining cars, which will be their home for the entire trip. During the tour, which will consume thirty days, all of the cities and almost every place of interest in this wonderful country will be visited. To accommodate those who desire to remain longer than thirty days, arrangements will be made for the extension of the time limit tickets. Illustrated pamphlets with full information as to rates, etc., will be furnished on application to Ticket Agents, Chicago & North-Western Railway.

Musicale and Experience Sociable.

Tomorrow, Friday, evening at the Baptist church a fine entertainment will be given. The two score of ladies, who two months ago took a penny as capital, will tell how they gained 100 per cent. The following program will be rendered: Vocal Solo, Miss Ethel LaSelle; Recitation, Miss Germond; Cornet Solo, Miss Nina Smith; Mandolin Solo, Miss Turner; Recitation, Miss Rezin; Organ Solo, Miss Stevens; Recitation, Miss Nellie Cole, Declamation, Chas. Bennett; Vocal Solo, Harry Butler; Vocal Trio, Mrs. Bishop, Miss Lou Stevens and Mr. Bingham; Instrumental Selections, Messrs Dr. Packard and Bert Marks. Ten cents admission. The public are invited.

New Officers.

At a meeting of the S. H. and E. F. of A 29, last week the following officers were elected for the next six months:

Pres.—Gust. Swedberg.
V. Pres.—And. Wick.
P. S.—A. Oleson.
V. S.—Edward Carlson.
F. S.—S. Moberg.
Treas.—J. Segerstrom.
M.—Louis Olson.
V. M.—G. Swanson.
K.—J. Nord.
V. K. S. Strangstad.
I. W.—J. Hanson.
Y. W.—P. Ness.
Trust.—H. Anderson.
Bibl.—Olof Goldstrand.
V. Bibl.—E. J. Tolt.

An Admirable Record.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Baptist church raised during the past year $214.00. They are few in number but all are very helpful. The following are the new officers: President, Mrs. Cressey; Vice-President, Mrs. Navue; Sec'y, Mrs. Wixson; Treas., Mrs. Budge, (all being re-elected.) The next meeting will be held the 20th inst., Wednesday afternoon at Mrs. Navue's.

Notice.

I wish to announce to the ladies o Rhinelander that I have re-opened my dress making parlors in the old Jewell building on Brown street, where I respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

MRS. J. A. SANDERS.

A Genius.

Gus Alsterberg, a native of Sweden, living on the North Side, has nearly completed a musical instrument which he has been at work on for the past three months, which reflects great credit on old country training in the art of organ making. The instrument referred to is a pipe organ, not one of great size, yet still larger than an ordinary instrument of the kind. One hundred and fifty-nine pipes furnish the tones, all of wood and fashioned by hand by Mr. Alsterberg who, owing to a lack of money, was obliged to make his own tools with which to work upon the organ. Two weeks labor spent on the instrument as it now [illegible] all complete it, all that is necessary being to add the finishing touches, in the way of scroll work, varnish, etc. The organ is made almost entirely of Norway pine and is perfect in tone. When completed efforts will be made to place it in one of the city churches, and already a move in that direction has been started by members of the Swedish church, who, with reason, would rather have the instrument occupy a position in their place of worship, inasmuch as the organ is an example of one of their countrymen's handiwork.

Mr. Alsterberg has been in this country less than a year, and his knowledge of the English language is very limited. In appearance he is not a person who would be thought capable of any great accomplishment, yet what he has done alone is no small job, when the difficulties which he had to contend with are considered. He came to Rhinelander about six months ago, and for a time was employed as a section hand on the "Soo" road. After finishing his work for the "Soo" company, his mind turned to organ construction, the requirements of which he was thoroughly conversant with, having been employed in a big establishment for the manufacture of the instruments in Sweden, from boyhood. Previous to coming to America he had manufactured seven complete organs himself, in his workshop.

If a reasonable sum can be realized from this instrument, he will construct a much larger one, and it is to be hoped that he will be encouraged in his work.

Our church societies have here an opportunity to patronize legitimate home industry, and a powerful organ of this kind would be a drawing feature for any one of our places of worship.

Killed in the Woods.

Chris Johnson, a single man, thirty-six years old, died at St. Mary's hospital Tuesday morning from injuries received in the camp of the Geo. E. Wood Lumber Company, at Woodboro Monday afternoon. He was a teamster in the employ of the above named company and had nearly unloaded his sleigh when a log rolled off and struck him down. It crushed in his ribs but although mortally hurt he got up and walked to the landing. He was brought to the hospital here as soon as possible, but his injuries were such that medical aid was of no avail and death came to his relief.

Johnson had been an employee of the company for four years, working in the yards in the summer and as teamster in the camps in winter. His remains were taken in charge by John Hanson, of the North Side, who is a distant relative. A sister living at Lone Rock, this state, was notified.

Died.

Miss Etta Peck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Peck, died yesterday from the effects of a severe attack of La grippe. She was an invalid and two years ago was operated on for an abcess, which for the time relieved her. Deceased is next to the youngest daughter and is twenty three years of age. The funeral will be held from the residence this afternoon. The parents have the sympathy of all in their affliction.

Market Report.

Wheat opened today at Chicago at 79⅝, ⅛ of a cent lower than the rating last night. At 10 o'clock an advance in price to 79⅞ was shown. Cable advices give quiet but firm market at Liverpool. New York reports state that 120,000 bushels of wheat were exported at yesterday's prices.

Pork has advanced from $7.87½ to $8.15 per barrel.

Colds and Grip.

Are so similar that the skilled physician is oft times baffled. Dr. Humphreys' "77" cures both Colds and Grip—25c.

THE STORY TELLER

WHY HE FAILED.

Within the quiet park they sat—
The light was growing dim;
He idly dallied with his hat,
She fondly gazed at him.

"And so you failed in love," she sighed;
"Your manner tells me so."
"Alas, I did," the youth replied,
"'Twas many years ago.

"I loved a maid of virtue rare
And features fair to see;
I loved her tenderly, I swear,
And she was fond of me.

"Our perfect courtship rippled past
Like melody, but oh!
That dream of Heaven could not last—
It never does, you know."

"But why," she softly asked of him,
"Why were you never wed?"
He turned away—his eyes grew dim;
"We were," he sadly said.

—N. Y. Truth.

KITTEN OF THE AMAZON.

BY E. L. PIERCE.

I WAS sitting on deck aboard the steamship Hubert, of the North Brazil line, and watching her loading at a port of the Amazon, when a fellow-passenger beside me cried:

"What an enormous cat they are bringing aboard!"

Well might he call her so, though she was then but two months old. Four weeks later she weighed over 40 pounds, and was four feet four inches long from the muzzle to the tip of her tail.

She was, in fact, a young cougar or striped puma—always called tiger in the Guianas—one of a litter that had been captured by an Indian of the Amazon when they were very young. He had sold this one to Capt. Crimp, of the Hubert, who was now taking her to Barbados. There he gave her to the Marine hotel at Hastings, where I stayed for some weeks and completed my acquaintance with her ladyship.

On first seeing her she looked so dangerous that I had no expectation of reckoning her among my cat friends, and I gave her no attention; but the next day at sea I saw that she was suffering thirst.

"I give her water once a day, and then she takes very little of it," said the sailor who had her in charge.

So I had a basin of water put near her, of which she lapped a little many times a day, as cats will, and for this she was probably grateful. Moreover, I placed a steamer chair so that she could lie in its shade.

The next day, while I was reading near where she was chained, I felt something placed on my knee, and, looking down, saw Tiger's chin, and her two great brown eyes looking up at me; so it was plain that she was affectionately disposed. After this I frequently spoke to and stroked her, with such results that one evening when she slipped her chain and sneaked away unseen, they found her under the berth in my cabin which she had "smelled out" for mine. So, at any rate, the sailors insisted, probably with good reason.

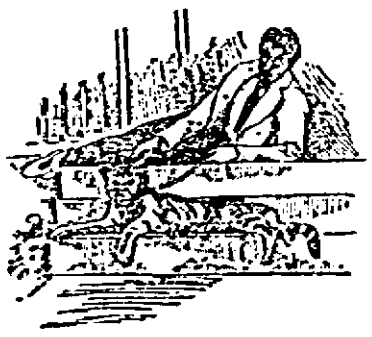
Her friendship was not an unalloyed pleasure, as the sailor, Williams, who fed her, had occasion to know. Being fond of her, he would sometimes roll over and over with her, a sport which she evidently enjoyed; but now and then she would bite him playfully, but so hard that he had to yell, stout seaman though he was. After such an occurrence he would punish her by avoiding her for a day or so, and then she would utter what we spoke of as her "love call," for an hour or more, until he came and was "good friends" once more.

This love call is a very curious sound—a chirrup or musical whistle as if from the throat of a bird. When I first heard it her head and paws were in my lap, but I did not perceive the sound to be hers.

"Where is the bird?" I asked her attendant sailor.

"Bird be blowed! It's the tiger," said he.

One evening when I went into the trunk room for some clean clothing I found Tiger seated near me on a barrel,



TIGER.

and as I stooped to unlock my trunk her strong paws clasped me around the neck from behind and her hot breath panted in my ear. I dared not move; her claws were sharp, and I knew they would press in terribly if I tried to put her away. I could only think: "What will be, will be." Then she laid her soft muzzle against my cheek and her hold relaxed. After that I had little fear of my friend.

At the Marine hotel they kept her chained by a light iron chain 16 feet long to an iron stake in the courtyard so that she could roll in the grass, lie on the veranda or go to bed under the arches, safely sheltered from rain or wind. Here I had much opportunity for studying her peculiarities.

She cannot mew, as a domestic does, but she purrs very gruffly, though never for more than a short time. The pupils of her eyes do not contract to an upright slit like those of the house cat, but are round in all lights. She is fond of water; loves to lie out on the grass during a shower; rolls in the puddles after rain, and will often make an artificial puddle to sprawl in by upsetting her water dish.

Like many a house cat, it pleases her to be lifted and carried about by a friend; she loves to sit in one's lap; to curl up in a big armchair also delights her.

Of her familiar pet names she is so fond that she will soon notice them if they are uttered caressingly, even from a distance, and will respond by her singular love call. Invariably she chirrups a welcome when the hotel doors are opened by the watchman in the morning, which shows pretty clearly that she has missed human company during the night.

She enjoys being stroked or scratched on head, neck, back, belly and forepaws, but allows nobody to meddle with her hind legs nor with her tail.

Taylor, a colored man at the hotel, made rapid strides in her favor by rubbing his head against hers. When I did the same she showed the liveliest affection, and then I surmised that she had been seeking this caress when she put her paws round my neck in the trunkroom on the steamer.

She likes to mumble a friend's hand in her mouth, or to chew gently on a thumb; when she did this to me in the dark she would frequently stop and lick my hand as if to reassure me. As a favor she will give her paw to be held, and she likes to lie in touch with a friend's foot; evidently such personal contact is with her a sign of affection.

She is very fond of human company, and when a witness is present plays much more gaily than when she thinks she is unobserved. Music quite fascinates her; when the music box of the hotel is set going, or when the maids sing in kitchen or laundry, she is sure to perch on the steps and listen, whether by day or by night.

White cloth and red cloth seem to please her particularly. I have seen her carry a white silk handkerchief for ten minutes without tearing it in the least. Once she severely wrenched one of her forepaws by leaping with a complication of her chain, and during the weeks while her hurt was mending she would lie for hours on her side,

HER STRONG PAWS CLASPED ME AROUND THE NECK.

gently rolling a white ball under her sound paw.

She was a very obedient patient when ill. Having taken a severe cold by lying wet in the wind after a shower, she showed some fever and signs of delirium, whereupon I fed her bits of raw steak, four of which had been dipped in castor oil. She ate all the undipped bits first; then, with rigidity in every muscle, ate the castor-oiled doses, which soon cured her.

Her conduct was very curious and unexpected. One day when mumbling my hand, which had been severely scratched the day before, she tore the skin so badly that blood ran into her mouth. I had been warned that if ever she should taste my blood she would try to devour me at once. Instead of this she slunk away as if utterly ashamed, and for several days seemed so abashed by the recollection that she would not play freely if I were near.

Her favorite plays were much like those of smaller kittens. She loved to knock about cocoanuts and balls, to crouch and stalk at the gunnybags which we shook at her to amuse and exercise her, and to bite and tear at sticks, palm-leaf fans, or newspapers.

For want of use in running and climbing trees her sharp claws grew overlong, and threatened to turn in and wound her. Now she much disliked any meddling with her claws, and so I, in advising her owner that he should clip them with wire nippers, told him he would need to be very cautious, and be content to cut one claw a day, seizing chances when she was asleep or very quiet; but she made no objection whatever to the clipping, and he cut them all at one time. Evidently she had the good sense to understand that his purpose was her benefit.

Ladies were playing with Tiger when I left the hotel. She would then eat beef gently from the hand, though at first it was unsafe to be near her when she was feeding. In short, kindness had quite tamed her, and I saw every reason to believe that Waterston, the naturalist, is right in saying that pumas, reared gently with human beings, will, when mature, let children ride on their backs. When I hear of tamed lions, tigers and other great cats that have turned savagely on their keepers, I blame the men more than the beasts. The poor creatures have, probably, been ill treated; or else they have gone insane from loneliness and longing for their kind, just as many human beings would go insane if they were shut up in barred cages and poked and stared at by lions or tigers.—Youth's Companion.

The song of the nightingale can be heard at the distance of a mile.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Minnie—"He said my complexion was a perfect dream." Mamie—"What did he mean by that—that it was not real?"—Indianapolis Journal.

—She (at the masquerade ball)—"Do you think my costume becoming?" He (with enthusiasm)—"Yes, indeed; but you would be lovely in any disguise."—Harper's Bazar.

—Theatergoer (to professional claqueur)—"Why don't you applaud this piece? Don't you think it's excellent?" "Oh, yes; but I am here only for fun to-day."—Fliegende Blaetter.

—Accidentally Overheard.—"Pa, are you only a imitation man?" "No, child. Why?" "'Cause I heard Sister Belle tell Mr. Padger in the hall las' night 'at he wuz th' on'y real man in the whole world."—Chicago Record.

—"My next victory," said Gen. Weyler, with great enthusiasm, "is to be the achievement of my life." "Indeed?" said the officer. "Yes, sir. I have arranged with my publishers to make it an edition de luxe."—Washington Star.

—"I'll teach you to play pitch and toss," shouted an enraged father. "I'll log you for an hour, I will!" "Father," instantly replied the incorrigible, as he balanced a penny on his thumb and finger, "I'll toss you to make it two hours or nothing."—Tit-Bits.

—There was a capital "bull" at a recent meeting of the London school board. The report of a committee was being discussed by the full board. "The committee," said one member, "hadn't a leg to stand upon; and now the board are asked to follow in their footsteps."—Household Words.

—"What kind of weather had we better predict?" inquired the clerk at the weather bureau. "Much colder," replied his superior, promptly. "But we've been saying that for the last three or four days, and every time we predicted 'much colder' the weather has seemed to get much warmer." "My boy, never forget that to this business as well as to any other the old motto applies: 'Keeping everlastingly at it brings success.'"—Washington Star.

RED MAN'S RIGHTS.

Not a Citizen or a Foreigner, But He May Sue and Recover, All the Same.

The suit of Clemens Whirlwind et al. vs. Chris Von der Ahe involved, besides other things, the right of Indians who are "tribal Indians," to sue. Whirlwind and other Indians left their reservation at Rose Bud agency, South Dakota, under a contract and bond made by "Buck Taylor." He used them in a "Wild West show." At St. Louis Taylor made a contract with Von der Ahe, by which Chris was to pay the Indians the salaries they had been receiving. The show started on the road, but eventually "busted." The Indians assigned their claims to Whirlwind. He brought suit and won. Chris denied that there was any contract with the Indians, and he denied also that the Indians had any right to sue. The court of appeals affirmed the conclusion of the trial court, Judge Fliteraft's. When Indians are on their reservations there are certain limitations as to their contract rights. But when off their reservation, they are not debarred from appealing to the courts for the enforcement of personal rights. Judge Bond, who wrote the opinion, remarks that it is a part of the American creed that all men are created equal before the law. In the administration of justice, no advantage is conferred by race, rank or riches, he says. "Upon this principle we have builded on this continent the fairest fabric of freedom which has met the eye of time. We cannot in justice or humanity deny the application of this principle to the original owners of the soil, nor refuse to any person, though neither citizen nor foreigner, the equal protection of the laws of any state, while he is a denizen within its borders."—St. Louis Republic.

Big Steel Chimney.

A Philadelphia firm has just given an illustration of the advances made in building operations by erecting a steel chimney 217 feet high, in the remarkable time of ten weeks. This steel chimney has been erected at the Ridgewood pumping station, East New York, and can be seen for miles as it rears its slender stem high above every other object in the vicinity. Workmen are at present engaged in filling the big steel tube with brick, to prevent the heat of the great chimney injuring the metal. The chimney's foundation runs 25 feet into the ground and is built of concrete, into which are sunk, to a depth of 18 feet, steel rods two inches in diameter. To these steel rods are bolted plates of cast iron two inches thick, and to these are fastened the steel plates that form the chimney. The chimney is 22 feet in diameter at the base, tapering at the top to eight feet, and in a high wind has about eight inches sway. A brick chimney has a sway of from 12 to 15 inches.—N. Y. Journal.

Military Bear Hunting.

Russian soldiers in Siberia are not only encouraged to exercise their martial ardor on big game, but are actually led out in squads to take part in the hunt. On a recent occasion a local police inspector joined in the hunt, and got two of the soldier beaters to act as his body-guard. When the bear came merrily romping toward him over the snow the inspector got flurried, missed with both barrels, flung down his gun and buried his head in the snow, seeking to burrow out of sight. The bear came on in a great fury. Two of the soldiers waited until he came to close quarters and turned him back with a volley. They then charged with fixed bayonets and finished him off in true military style. They have been rewarded for their presence of mind in saving the life of the guardian of the peace by having their photographs hung in their headquarters and being each presented with one ruble.—Chicago News.

All England Hails Him as a New True British Casabianca.

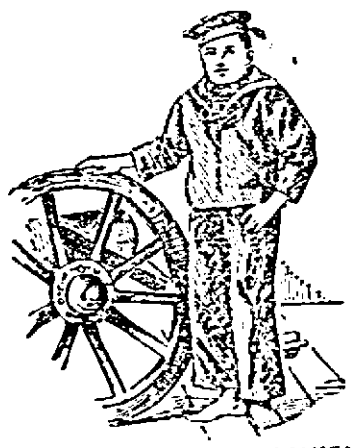
Wherever the British flag floats—and it floats pretty nearly everywhere that the wind blows—men take off their hats in approbation of the British tar. Even the Yankee who gave Johnny Bull such a lot of thrashing in the war of 1812, and can do it over again, does not demur too loudly at the tuneful proposition that "Britannia rules the wave."

And in Britannia's journey round the world, wherever she has gone grabbing territory and pocketing good, hard dollars, there the British sailor has been at the fore, taking hard knocks, with only the thoroughly Saxon determination to give them back again with compound interest. When the game has been against him, when the enemy has been too fierce or too frequent, or a flying missile has battered the English sailor's hulk so that he was unfit for service, and perhaps had only a brief residue of life left in him, it has been discovered and set down in history that he died as he had lived—game and a glutton for fight. He has invariably had the English Jack flying when the waters of eternity closed over him.

He has lived for centuries in the full belief and consistent practice of that doctrine so recently and well enunciated by Fessenden, of Connecticut: "God Almighty hates a quitter."

But of all the British sailor-men who in all ages and in all climes have brought glory and renown to England, there has never been one with more unadulterated British sand than little Horace Comer. Horace Comer is not an admiral. He is not even an ensign or a midshipmite. He is only a first-class apprentice, and a mere speck of one at that; but he has the stuff in him which England will need some day upon her quarter decks, when the Russian bear takes to following the salt water in search of conquests. There was a lad like him in the French navy once before. His name was Nelson. The French knew him, and there is a monument in Trafalgar square now to his memory.

The story of Horace Comer might be headed: "Casabianca Up to Date."



THE NEW BRITISH CASABIANCA.

The lad who so many years took up his stand

——— "on the burning deck,
Whence all but him had fled,"

and who is still standing there, a model of fidelity and courage to the youth of all time to come, had no whit the better of little Horace Comer. He, too, saw the flames rushing from the ship's hatches and licking the tarred rigging with greedy tongues, and the great English heart in him rose in the face of the forlornest hope the seaman ever knows. Little as he is, he was master of the situation, and not a captain in all the service ever did more yeoman duty than he did. He saved a goodly ship for England. Horace Comer, age 14, learned the rudiments of seamanship on board the famous Exmouth training ship, and when he had learned under the marine masters there something of how to hand, reef and steer, and ship a salvage, he was shipped on board the Marino, a steamer of 6,000 tons. He went a couple of voyages in her, attended to his business, and gave evidence of being a good sample of the thorough-going English boy. On her latest voyage, bound for Yokohama, the Marino took fire at sea during a storm. The crew battled stubbornly with the flames, but it looked a losing fight. They had the boats all ready to cast off, when little Comer jumped into the shrouds and shouted: "I won't go! I've shipped on board this ship, and where she goes, I'll go with her. What's the use of takin' on men? If we've got to die, let's die like men, and like Englishmen!"

The British tars heard him, and stopped and began to fight the fire again. They fought it so well, with the lad's taunt ringing in their ears, that they brought the vessel safe into the Azores.

Little Comer's foot was badly burned—so badly that he implored the ship's surgeon to cut it off. "They'll give me a wooden one, I know," he said. But the foot was saved to occupy, maybe, some day an admiral's shoe.—N. Y. Journal.

JOLLY LITTLE HERMIT.

The Chipmunk Is Entitled to Respectful Consideration by Boys.

When the blackbirds have come, and the arrival of the robins is announced, and you wander along the sunny woodside or warm shelter of a ledge with eyes hungering for a spear of green grass, an unfolding leaf or callow blossom-bud, or any visible token of spring, and with ears thirsting for its sounds, the hunger and thirst of the senses are measurably appeased by the sight and sound of a chipmunk.

How fresh and bright he looks, his striped coat unsullied by long burial! How cheery his full-mouthed cluck or harper chirp, without a trace of drowsiness after months of sleep! He seems to have burst into new life as freshly as a leaf or a flower, and he pipes spring as perfectly and joyously as do the birds and the running brooks.

He suffers you to come so near his seat on a sun-warmed rock or mossy log that you catch the full expression of his bright eyes, regarding you with alert curiosity, and can see every vibration imparted to his little body by his ecstatic clucks. But if you overstep the prescribed limits, or make a sudden movement, he is gone like a flash, with a light, quick rustle of dry leaves and a "chitter!" that is smothered in the depths of his burrow.

Later in the season he may be guilty of sins against the farmer as unpar-

"HOW BRIGHT HE LOOKS!"

donable as the crows', but you will not outlaw him for uncommitted crimes, and would no more harm him now than you would the welcome robin or beloved bluebird or dear song-sparrow. You wish that he might not be led into the temptation of the newly-planted cornfield, and might be delivered from guns and cats and naughty boys.

Though you would not harm a hair of his sleek body, to-day you remember with a pang of remorse how miserable you made his life with the slings and arrows of outrageous boyhood. You are thankful that the gathering years have softened your heart. But, alas for the chipmunk! there are yet boys.

Many years ago, one summer day when the chipmunk had long been a familiar of the sun, and when woodside and ledge were shadowed by full-grown leaves, I was lounging on the grass that grew in the half-shaded spaces between the scattered trees of a sugar-place. Near by was an old sugar house, an open shed fronting a rude fireplace, and both, now that they were fallen into the indolence of three seasons, were the homes and haunts of several chipmunks.

Five or six could be seen at once, some perched in crannies of the fireplace, others scampering in and out of the shanty, and all looking very pretty and cunning. As I watched them I began to whistle softly, with no more definite purpose than to attract their attention.

This I at once succeeded in doing, and three of my audience, evidently young fellows full of youthful curiosity, left off their romping and came out toward me through the tall grass which to them was forest jungle.

For a minute they were hidden in it, and then they reappeared within four feet of me.

I happened to have a herd-grass stalk in my hand, and I cautiously advanced the head toward them, moving it gently to and fro. The little fellows watched it a moment, and then began to follow its movements—at first timidly, like shy kittens, but after a little they were chasing it back and forth quite fearlessly, often running over my feet and legs.

So we amused each other till I could stay no longer. Though I arose with the utmost care not to alarm them, my pretty playmates were seized by a sudden panic, and went scampering and chittering into their various places of refuge. Perhaps when I stood up they instinctively recognized in me a semblance of the terrible boy.

I do not know whether it is because the decrease of larger game has forced the weasel, the fox and the hawk to content themselves with such small deer that we less frequently see the jolly little hermit tacking along the angled thoroughfare of the rail fence, or sitting on some rock or cradle knoll near the door of his cell, and so seldom hear the continuous iteration of his cheery note; but even so it is, as every woodland stroller must confess.

At the same time, too, he must deplore the loss of this atom from the wild life of his favorite haunts.—Rowland E. Robinson, in Youth's Companion.

Where Haste Is Bad Form.

All travelers in Africa comment on the deliberation of the natives. One who brings you a message does not rush up and deliver it and bolt away. He first puts his weapons in a place of safety, then seats himself comfortably on the ground, and, after a long breathing spell, tells what he has to say. If you reach a village at noon to-day, no matter how important it may be to keep moving, the chief will feel very much disappointed if you do not spend the whole of the next day in camp in or near his village.

She Gave Herself Away.

A Boston girl had her hair cut short, donned male attire, and passed for a boy. People suspected her real sex by noticing her loitering in front of millinery stores.

Save

The expense of doctors' bills. Keep your blood pure, your digestion good by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

ONLY LIVE ROBBERS.

Postoffice Department Does Not Pay Rewards for Dead Ones.

Some very curious cases have been decided by the law department relating to awards for the capture of robbers of postoffices. Mr. Milliken has just rendered a decision against a claimant at California, Mo., where a postoffice safe was robbed. In such cases the department pays $200 each for the conviction of the persons engaged in the robbery. There were five persons concerned in the affair, but the authorities had no clew to the men. It happened, however, that the guilty persons were in a saloon some time afterward, and one of them got into a dispute with a farmer and a lively row ensued, in which the farmer shot and killed the man. The other men ran out, but were captured by other persons, not because they were possoffice robbers, but because they were engaged in the row.

It turned out on examination that the man who was killed was the ringleader of the robbers and had the bulk of the booty on his person. His death resulted in proving complicity in the robbery upon the other four men. The men who captured the four have been allowed $500. The farmer made application for $200, but it is held that the reward being offered for the "arrest and conviction" of the robbers, he cannot be paid the amount. The dead robber was neither arrested nor convicted of the offense. Mr. Milliken said that it was rather hard, but, under the law, he could do nothing else.

SHALL WE SPANK?

This Question Is Agitating the Minds of Chicago People.

Our flagging interest in the great sociological problem, "Shall Our Children Be Spanked?" has been revivified by the battle now raging between Mrs. Washburne and a gentleman in Connecticut. We are sorry that this conflict of opinion did not exist at that period of life of which we are accustomed to speak, poetically and with dreamy reminiscence, as "our halcyon days," as we are convinced that in this event we should have saved ourselves a measure of mental trepidation and bodily discomfort. Concerning the merits of the debate we do not feel at liberty to pass judgment, but we are reasonably sure that could we be a child again we should "tie to" Mrs. Washburne. Yet the Connecticut gentleman seems to be a man of experience and practical knowledge and we must make all allowence for conditions as we find them. Some children are born to be spanked, some achieve spankings and some have spankings thrust upon them. It is a very difficult and delicate matter to draw the line, particularly when it is a clothesline. Let us dismiss the matter as one of the neversettled troubles of humanity, the spankers, as well as the spanked, for are we not all born to trouble as the sparks fly downward?—Chicago Post.

A Haughty Star.

"What?" demanded the manager of the new Siberian melodrama angrily. "The new star we engaged refuses to take part in the great dynamite explosion sence? Why won't she?"

"Well," answer the assistant manager, "she says the joke writers wouldn't do a thing but call her a bomb actress."

Beauty is the power which captivates the strongest natures.

A woman's personal attractiveness is the weapon with which she conquers her world. Almost every woman believes that she possesses at least some one attractive feature and strives to make the most of that. But mere regularity of feature is not the most attractive form of beauty.

Mankind is more influenced by the bright glowing vitality of perfect health. A classic cast of countenance will not make a woman attractive and captivating, if she is pale, thin, weak and nervous, or has a pimply complexion or unwholesome breath.

These complaints are due to imperfect nutrition. The digestive and blood-making organs fail to extract the needed nourishment from the food, and the liver is too sluggish to cleanse the blood of bilious impurities. The entire constitution becomes weak and poisoned.

The only perfect antidote for this state of things is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It gives power to the digestive and nutritive organs to make an abundance of pure, rich, highly vitalized blood, which permeates the whole system with the sweetness of purity; the beauty of womanly vigor and animation.

It creates solid, healthy flesh and natural color; clears the complexion; dispels wrinkles; rounds out the form and imbues the whole physique with the irresistible natural magnetism of perfect health.

Miss Julia Ellis, of Faith, McLean Co., Ky., writes: "After suffering for a long while with a lingering disease, I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. I took seven bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription' and found relief. Life is now no longer a burden to me. I weigh 130 pounds. A year ago I weighed 92 pounds. I shall praise Dr. Pierce's medicines wherever I go. I feel better than ever before. My health was very much impaired, and I feel that I owe a great deal to your wonderful medicines. I truly believe they saved my life. I thank you for the advice which you so kindly gave me while taking your medicines."

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

WOMAN AND HOME.

ABOUT MRS. M'KINLEY.

Personality of the Coming Mistress of the White House.

The personality of the wife of the president-elect becomes a matter of wide public interest now that she is destined to preside as mistress of the white house for four years, beginning March 4 next. For the following facts about her the New York Journal is indebted to Maj. Mckinley's brother, Abner McKinley, who resides in that city.

In the first place it should not be supposed that Mrs. McKinley will be unable to attend to her social duties, which will naturally be many.

"I wish to correct the absurd rumor that she will not be able to preside as mistress of the white house," said Mr. McKinley. "She is in better health now than she has been in years, and will fill her position ably. Mrs. McKinley is well enough to attend to every necessary duty in Washington, and many that are not necessary. While not a brilliant society woman in a butterfly sense, she has always moved in the highest society, and always with credit to herself. She is perfectly capable of holding her own in Washington.

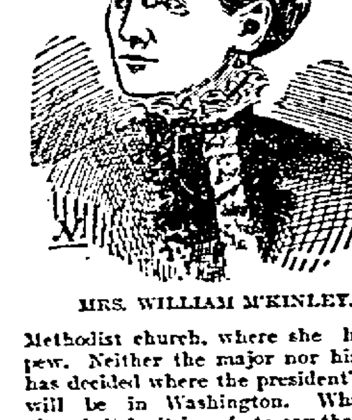
"Mrs. McKinley is a very charitable woman. She is extremely liberal. She gives often and freely without apparently knowing any stint in her giving. She is an unselfish giver."

"What form does her charity take?"

"She gives anything she has. Flowers, if she has them, fruits, money, kindness, anything she has at her disposal.

"Mrs. McKinley is not a club woman in the sense of strong-minded women's clubs. But she belongs to everything organized for women, to fruit and flower societies, to missionary societies, to sewing circles, and she identifies herself with fairs and donation parties, and with all charitable and religious enterprises having a good purpose to serve. I do not believe that she has any objection to political clubs for women, although she is not actively identified with women's movements as such.

"Mrs. McKinley is active in church work. In Canton she attends the First



MRS. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Methodist church, where she has a pew. Neither the major nor his wife has decided where the president's pew will be in Washington. Whatever church it is, it is safe to say that Mrs. McKinley will be active in the work.

"She is very appreciative of all home beauties, and is fond of working among flowers. She has no conservatory now, but she will doubtless enjoy the one in Washington, where she will work personally as other white house ladies have done. Mrs. McKinley is keeping house now for the first time in 16 years. During that period she has boarded at a hotel in Washington, and at one in Columbus.

"In Canton, in Washington and in Columbus the major has always kept a horse—a good horse—for Mrs. McKinley to drive. Often she has taken the sick to ride, and the poor. She is that kind of a character. She is a truly good, kind and gentle and sympathetic creature, one of those sweet souls whom every one loves and respects. She does not care for show, and that one horse has afforded her as much pleasure in the past as the white house stables will in the future."

One of the most notable facts about Mrs. McKinley is the public interest she has awakened abroad, where all the leading illustrated newspapers have published her picture many times.

The Czarina's New Cloak.

The empress of Russia is the fortunate possessor of a new cloak. She ordered it during her recent stay in London, and from the description given by some of the foreign journals the garment must, indeed, be a beautiful one. The color chosen by the empress was a rich deep heliotrope, the material being one of those exquisite reversible faced cloths lighter upon one side than the other. It was lined throughout with brocade of a paler shade of heliotrope, the quilting of which was not stitched down, but pressed in diagonal lines just caught with a stitch here and there, thus giving a much lighter effect than that of ordinary quilting. The cape was unlined so as to display the delicate tone of the reverse of the cloth. The high collar was of fine blue fox and the front of the cloak from throat to foot was edged with the same fur.

To Freshen Picture Frames.

Gilt picture frames may be freshened and brightened by washing them with a soft brush with the following mixture: Put enough flowers of sulphur into a pint of water to give it a yellow tinge, add two onions cut into pieces, and let them boil. Strain into a dish, and when the liquid becomes cold it is ready for use.

Fortifying Himself.

"Perhaps you would prefer the heaviest weight of flannels?"

"I think I would. You see, I'm courting a girl whose father is experimenting with a new furnace." — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MEDICINE CABINET.

Very Pretty One Can Be Made of White Enameled Pine.

Every careful housewife should have a medicine chest or cabinet, for when any member of the family is taken suddenly ill she should know just where certain remedies are which will give relief or effect a cure.

A neat medicine cabinet is made of white enameled pine, and is an ornamented piece of furniture for a bedroom or sitting-room, giving the appearance, when the curtain is drawn, of a bookcase. The four shelves furnish abundant room for all bottles of medicine required by the average-sized

MEDICINE CABINET.

family, and the deep drawer at the bottom is for bandages, wrappings, in fact, anything which would be needed in case of sudden sickness or accident. Some ladies make quite a study of doctoring their children, and their cabinets contain a mortar, pestle, measure for liquid medicines, also spoons of different sizes. A brass rod across the top supports a curtain of serviceable tan canvas cloth worked with rows of shaded brown silk at the top and bottom. Many persons prefer a curtain of fancy silk. Bric-a-brac usually adorns the top. A number of young married ladies in Mt. Auburn and Avondale, who do wood carving for a pastime, have carved elaborate walnut brackets with leaves for a similar purpose, but they have discovered that the cabinet, which rests firmly upon the floor is a great improvement, and they are carving panels of dogwood blossoms or other flowers on either end, finishing the bevel on the top with a neat beading. Some ladies go into detail and invent designs of medicinal blossoms.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MORAL INFLUENCE.

It Should Never Appear in the Form of Unsympathetic Opposition.

The most effective way to strengthen a man or a child in a wrong course is to manifest an unsympathetic opposition. Something in human nature leads most of us, in such circumstances, to desire to have our own way. We say "most of us," because we ought never to forget that there are certain ideally constituted persons who, when they are told what they ought to do, straightway go and do it. But parents commonly find that in dealing with average children a hard exercise of authority is not usually the most effective to lead them to choose the best courses. And those who seek to influence and lead men discover that to lay down the law too vigorously is not always the wisest way of getting men to do what they desire. "It is not the mere fact of opposition that fixes men in their determination not to be guided by others," says the Watchman. "It is unsympathetic opposition. If you can once convince a man or a child that your opposition is not prompted by disregard of his opinions, or by pride of authority, you have gone far toward winning him to your view. The Apostle Paul enjoins men to 'speak the truth in love.' It is not enough that a parent or leader possess the truth and declare it; to be effective the truth should be spoken 'in love.' Some people think so much of the truth that they think nothing at all of the feelings, the opinions and prejudices of those to whom they declare it. They wonder that they do not do more good. There is nothing mysterious about it. Their attitude toward others is unsympathetic, and that is enough to account for the fact that those whom they seek to influence are under a strong temptation not to do the thing that has been urged upon them."—Boston Budget.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

The "Mystery Tea" Is a Source of Much Innocent Amusement.

While there is "nothing new under the sun," there are new ways of combining old things, and in this day of search after unheard-of and pleasing combinations the "Mystery Tea" seems particularly amusing.

Upon entering the room one of the entertainment committee hands you a card, with pencil attached, upon which are the numbers from one to ten, with a blank space after each. This is your menu card, and it is your duty to put a cross or check mark after each number you wish served to you, the first order being limited to five numbers, the second to two.

Having checked numbers one, two, seven, nine, ten, the serving waitress receives your card, and shortly after are set before you a glass of water, a roll, a piece of cake, a doughnut and an apple. Your second order reads five and eight, and you are given a cup of coffee and a toothpick.

Following the waitress out into the kitchen and over the table, convenient to sight, and rapid reading, is the following list:

1. Glass of water.	6. Pickle.
2. Roll, buttered.	7. Cake.
3. Slice of tongue.	8. Cup of coffee.
4. Piece of cheese.	9. Doughnut.
5. Toothpick.	10. Apple.

The numbers may be increased, or other articles substituted for the very needest ones listed here, but the idea in all cases is the same. One orders always in entire ignorance of what he will receive, and mystery prevails.—Ladies' Home Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the army in Ireland, has become an indefatigable cyclist. He may be seen any day careering through the Dublin streets.

—During his entire career Stradivarius made from 6,000 to 7,000 violins. Few of these were sold for more than $25 during his life. Now some of them command $10,000 each.

—In certain parts of China the young women wear their hair in a long, single plait, with which is interwined a strand of bright scarlet thread, which denotes them to be marriageable.

—A wealthy gentleman of Vienna stipulated in his will that an electric light must be constantly burning in his tomb, and another inside his coffin, for 12 months after his death.

—By an Italian law any circus which does not perform every act promised in the printed programme, or which misleads the public by means of pictures, is liable to a fine of $2,500 for each offense.

—It is said by philologists that there are 12 original languages — the Greek, Latin, German, Slavonic, Welsh, Biscayan, Irish, Albanian, Tartarian, Illyrian, Jazygian, Chaucin and Finnic.

—The secret marks on Bank of England notes by which forgeries are so rapidly detected are constantly being changed. The microscope will reveal many such peculiarities to an observant eye.

—People often find a difficulty in keeping their shelled eggs from cracking while boiling. This can be remedied by throwing a small quantity of salt into the water before putting in the egg.

—At a public meeting of citizens, held under the presidency of the lord mayor at Belfast, it was decided to erect a statue of the queen in commemoration of her majesty's reign. The cost of the statue will be $25,000.

—An auditor in a Japanese theater is allowed for a small fee to stand up, and the unfortunate individual behind him has no right to remonstrate or to rise and get a peep at the stage. He may hear, but he cannot see.

EXCHANGED GRIPS.

Also a Few Courtesies When They Discovered Their Mistake.

A Cleveland man tells a funny story of a blunder he made while on his wedding tour. When he took the sleeper for Albany, boarding it at New York's Grand Central depot, the porter accidentally put him in the wrong car. Later on he rectified the mistake by escorting the Cleveland couple into the right section of the car ahead. When the local man arose to go he picked up what he supposed was his traveling bag and started away with it.

He hadn't been in the forward car but a few moments when he had occasion to open the bag. This is what he found in it:

A black bottle, a brush and comb, a pack of playing cards, a package of papers labeled "Bills," a half box of cigars, a couple of collars and a night shirt, a memorandum book marked "private canvass," and a check book half used and an envelop full of railroad passes.

The Cleveland man closed the bag and put it down. Then he looked for the owner. He didn't have long to look. Down the aisle, accompanied by the porter, came a stocky man with a big black mustache and a shiny silk hat. He grabbed the bag with a smile of relief and trotted back with it. The bridegroom followed him and secured his own bag. As he turned to leave the car the stocky individual shouted after him:

"Young man, you want to take a little better care of your ruffles next time you go a-journeying."

Of course the people in the car all laughed. This nettled the Cleveland man a little.

"That's all right, old boy," he fired back, "the next time you go up to Albany a log rolling you'd better lock up your glassware and your boodle books a little more securely."

It was a chance shot, but the Cleveland man knew he had made a hit by the way the other passengers howled.

Then he escaped with his baggage.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MOUNTAIN DOG FIGHT.

When They Came Back They Would Fight to a Finish.

"I was out in the mountains this summer," said a departmental clerk to a Star reporter. "At the house where I boarded there were 20 or 30 Washington people. One day a mountaineer came up to the porch where we were all seated, dragging a dog that seemed very loath to move. A short distance behind him was another man, also pulling a dog along.

"'Gentlemen,' said the first man to arrive, 'these hyar dawgs air th' fightinest dawgs in th' mounting. We uns hev a bet on 'em an' we're gwine ter hev th' fight in th' stable yander. It'll be th' derndest bout yo' all ever seed. Only two bits ter look at it.'

"We all went to the stable, in which there were a door and a window. A ring was made and the dogs thrown into it. One uttered a yelp and jumped through the window, the other made a break for the door.

"'Thar they go,' shouted one of the men; 'foller 'em, gentlemen, ef yo' want ter see the purtiest race yo' ever looked at. They've jest takin' a run fer exercise, an' when they git back the fout'll come off. We'll go an' bring 'em back when they git enough warmed up.' Then they left; and I guess the dogs are still running, as the fight has not come off."—Washington Star.

Billy Wasn't Fit.

"Johnny," called his mother, "stop using that bad language."

"Why," replied the boy, "Shakespeare said what I just did."

"Well," replied the mother, growing infuriated, "you should stop going with him—he's no fit companion for you."—Tit-Bits.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS.

A Case Cited in Little Falls, Minn. Which Yielded Promptly to Treatment.

From the Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn.

Joseph Zerwas is a young man and resides at Little Falls, Minn. He has lived there from childhood and is known by every one in that city, and especially by the traveling men, he being in the employ of Senator Buckman as a bus driver for Hotel Buckman, one of the finest hotels in the Northwest. While talking with a reporter a few days ago, in regard to his health Joe made the remark that he felt better to-day than for the last five years. He said: "I have a friend to whom I owe a great favor, for it was he who told me of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and what they had done for him, and advised me to try them. I took his advice and used a box and to-day I am entirely cured." The reporter, who is a great friend of Mr. Zerwas, had become quite interested in his story and with a few other friends requested him to tell it from beginning to end. He cheerfully consented and his remarkable story is given here from his own lips:

"I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People about a year ago. They had been recommended to me by a friend named James Little, who is now living at Bellvue. At the time I began taking the pills I was troubled with partial paralysis. Before this stroke I had always been in the very best of health except for a little nervousness at times. I was first taken sick while working in the barn, one hot and sultry afternoon. As I bent over a sharp pain shot through my body and a queer feeling came over me. I kept at work for a few days, but at last I became so sick that I was compelled to take a short rest, hoping by so doing I might regain my health, but it was not so. As the days passed I became worse, and at the earnest solicitation of my friends I went to one of our local physicians and had him work on my case, but to no avail. I then tried numerous other medicines but they also failed to relieve my suffering. My body had become partially numb and I had given up all hope when James Little, an old friend of mine, came to see me, and after hearing my story he advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"With a new hope I sent for a box of the pills, knowing 'nothing ventured nothing gained.' After taking the first box I felt a slight change, and by the time I had finished my second box I began to grow better and stronger. I used several boxes of the pills and found myself entirely cured and feeling like a new man. I have now quit taking them, but always have a box near at hand.

"Since my recovery I have recommended the pills to others and they have taken them and been cured. I shall always continue to tell what Pink Pills have done for me."

The vice President of the St. Aloysius Society of this city and others connected with the hotel say they well remember the condition of their friend several months ago, and are aware of the fact that he was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

PROVED HER INNOCENCE.

A Little Drama Recently Enacted in a French Court.

A pathetic little drama was recently enacted in a French court of justice. A poor needle woman was charged with stealing two gold coins from her employer. Her defense was that, while waiting in her employer's house the child in her arms, unknown to her was attracted by the sight of the glittering gold on the mantel shelf behind her, and, leaning forward over her shoulder, clutched the coins in its chubby fist, and had so carried them away. This she persistently and solemnly stated on oath.

The court, however, was incredulous and reproved the mother for her attempt to deceive him. But she asserted her innocence with such pathetic power that the sagacious judge determind to test the truth of her statement. He bade her stand by his desk, with her child facing over her shoulder in the way she had described. Then he took several gold coins form his pocket and placed them on his desk within reach of the child.

A breathless silence ensued. Every one awaited the touching sequel. Then suddenly the child's eyes caught sight of the gleaming gold, and, with an eager smile, the tiny hand was outstrecked to the desk and the coins were clutched in its tenacious grasp. The mother was promptly acquitted. —Weekly Telegraph

A Cylindrical Street Car.

A car has just been completed at Concord, N. H., which puts into practice what has heretofore been considered a chimerial idea of the novelist. It is cylindrical in form, like the imaginary cars Jules Verne and other have have told of, have been. It is no theory, but entire practice, and it will save the railroad companies many thousands of dollars.

The car is curious embodiment of genius and convenience. It is practically cylindrical in form, although this by no means interferes with the seating arrangements. Its chief claim to to fame, however, lies in the fact that each section of the sides, with windows of curved glass, slides up under the roof just as the curtain of the roll-top desk disappears as it is pushed upward. Just at the sides disappear a running board drops down below the floor of the car, and in the usual position on the outside. In this way the comfortable closed car is transformed into an open car of neat appearance.

A Wonderful Needle.

Among the many treasures owned by Queen Victoria is a wonderful needle made for her in Buckinghamshire. The needle is a miniature of the Roman column of Trojan, but instead of the exploits of the Roman emperors, scenes out of the life of England's queen are depicted. One shows Victoria when a young girl at Tunbridge Wells, another scene is the coronation of Westminister, while a third shows the marriage of the queen and prince consort. The figures in all of these scenes can only be made out plainly by the aid of a magnifying glass. The needle can also be opened, and it contains several others of the same form, an all are adorned with miniature figures in relief.

They Were Ready.

One of the district schools trustees was a crank on the subject of fire, and when he called around with the examining board he always confined his remarks to a question addressed to the pupils as to what they would do in case the building should catch fire.

The teacher was acquainted with his hobby, so she prompted her scholars as to the answer they should give when he arose to propound his accustomed inquiry.

When the board called, however, this particular trustee, perhaps from a desire to emulate his associates in thier addresses rose and said:

"You boys and girls have paid such nice attention to Mr. Jones remarks, I wonder what you would do if I were to make you a little speech?"

Quick as thought a hundred voices piped in unison:

"Form in line and march down stairs."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There's no objection to a girl's making up a face in the privacy of her own room occasionally, providing she doesn't do it with powder and paint.—Somerville Journal.

Sudden colds sometimes brings soreness and stiffness. St. Jacobs Oil always brings a cure.

Cholly—"Aw—aw—he said I couldn't get an idea into my head." Miss Cutting—"That was a cruel slander; there is certainly roomenough."—N. Y. Press.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Millions of men who are daily "Tobacco Spitting and Smoking Their Lives Away" will be glad to learn that the makers of No-To-Bac, the famous guaranteed tobacco habit cure, that has freed over 400,000 tobacco users in the last few years, have put on the market a fifty cent package of their great remedy. This will give every tobacco user a chance to test No-To-Bac's power to control the desire for tobacco in every form and at the same time be benefitted by No-To-Bac's nerve strengthening qualities. Every tobacco user should procure a fifty cent box at once from his druggist or order it by mail. You will be surprised to see how easily and quickly the desire for tobacco disappears. Any reader can obtain a sample and booklet free by addressing the Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York, and mentioning this paper.

When a domestic leaves an intelligence office she is seldom permitted to take away with her any perceptible amount of intelligence.—Boston Transcript.

"I've done so little work," said the policeman, "that my biceps are getting flabby. How I would like to meet a good, clubable fellow!"—Washington Star

Noodle—"I find it very hard work to collect my thoughts." Maud—"Papa says it is always difficult to recover small amounts."—Truth.

At once use St. Jacobs Oil for sprains At once it will cure.

Miss Quizzer—"Do you think that genius is hereditary?" Praxyteles Bean—"I can't tell; I have as yet no children."—Boston Globe.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

Whenever you have a proposition to get something for nothing, it will pay you to walk around it by the farthest route.—Houston Press

The Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A man never gets too old to talk silly about his love affairs.—Washington Democrat.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Louisa Lindaman, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, '94.

A woman convinced against her will—but there, there, nobody ever heard of any such thing.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made

If you want your grave kept in order be good to an old maid before you die

Are you bruised? Use St. Jacobs Oil and you won't be long.

The Livery of Biliousness

Is a pronounced yellow. It is visible in the countenance and eyeballs. It is accompanied with uneasiness beneath the right ribs and shoulder blade, sick headache, nausea and irregularity of the bowels. To the removal of each and all of these discomforts, as well as their cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is admirably adapted. This pre-eminent family medicine also remedies malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, nervousness and debility. It promotes appetite and sleep.

All the members of a family secretly laugh at the efforts made by another member to be agreeable to callers.—Atchison Globe.

As it certainly cures it, St. Jacobs Oil is the Master Cure for rheumatism.

When some men get hurt they take so much pleasure in telling about it that they do not seem to mind the injury.—Atchison Globe.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco. Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

Many a tramp who has asked only for nickels and dimes has found himself supplied with quarters—at the workhouse.—Buffalo Courier.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

The gentleman so often mentioned in novels, who riveted people with his gaze, has now obtained permanent employment at a boiler manufactory.

It is better to be nobody who amounts to something than to be a somebody and accomplish nothing.

The proof of it is thousands say St. Jacobs Oil cured us of neuralgia.

What a difference between the woman you hate and the woman you love!

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

Occasionally a worm turns and finds an early bird waiting to gobble it.

With a rub or two lumbago is often cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

Bright's Disease CAN BE CURED

Bright's Disease is but advanced Kidney Disease. It is better to cure the kidney trouble in its incipiency, but if you have neglected it, hesitate no longer, but cure yourself at once,

WITH WARNER'S SAFE Cure.

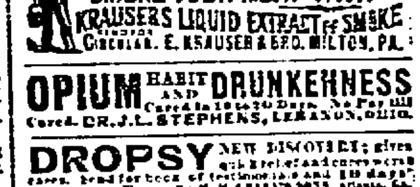
We have used the QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK CO. INK with satisfaction for many years, and are using it now. When in need of Ink write to them, Cincinnati or Chicago.

A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO.

PIANOS ORGANS $125 to $700. $25 cash. $10 per month. Every new PIANO fully warranted. $35 to $150. $10 Cash, $5 per month. Beautiful, Sweet Toned and Durable! WE SEND NEW INSTRUMENTS on TRIAL and PAY FREIGHT both ways if not satisfactory. Send for CATALOGUE. FREE.

W. J. DYER & BRO.

509 Nicollet Av., MINNEAPOLIS. Established Quarter of a Century. 21 W. Fifth St., SAINT PAUL.



SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSERS LIQUID EXTRACT of SMOKE Circular. E. KRAUSER & BRO. MILTON, PA.

OPIUM HABIT AND DRUNKENNESS Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

USE NO OTHER THAN YUCATAN!

A. N. K.—G. 1639.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Scoff and Cough.

The man who scoffs at the friendly advice, to "take something for that cough," will keep on coughing until he changes his mind or changes his earthly residence. A great many scoffers have been converted by the use of the standard cough remedy of the past half century,—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. But some are scoffing and coughing yet. They wheeze with asthma, bark with bronchitis or groan with the grippe. Singular, isn't it, the number of stubborn people, who persist in gambling, with health and perhaps life as the stake, when they might be effectually cured of cough, cold or lung trouble, by a few doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

More particulars about Pectoral in Ayer's Curebook 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY Co., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 313

THE NEW NORTH.

BISHOP & OGDEN, Publishers.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad will be running trains into Rhinelander before a year is over. Remember that.

George Langley, of the firm of Langley & Alderson, of Merrill, was last week appointed by the state land commissioners to look after state park lands.

Governor Upham retired from office with the expressed determination of making some money in the next few years. The papers Saturday noted that he had been appointed a receiver for a two hundred thousand dollar estate at Ashland.

The coming judicial election this spring will be for a Justice of the Supreme Court, a Judge of the Circuit Court and a County Judge. There will be but one candidate to vote for in the cases of the Supreme and Circuit Judges, and so far no announcements have been made of candidates for the position of County Judge.

G. H. Clark enters upon his duties as a member of the legislature this week. He will make a good member for the district, the party and the state. Whatever committee work he has will be attended to and he will neither fear nor favor anybody. We hope to see him secure positions on important committees and we know that he will acquit himself well throughout the session.

The Zoldoski pardon brought down upon the head of Ex-Gov. Upham a good many notices of censure some of which were exceedingly bitter. Judge Clementson, who presided at the trial of Rose, is perhaps the most worked up over the girl's freedom, but on the whole the notices are pretty nearly a stand off. Wherever you see one which is on the side of the girl, it is a strong one and we believe that a great mass of the people of the state are convinced that the Ex-Governor's action was humane, merciful and that no one is harmed by it.

A call has been issued to Judge Bardeen to become a candidate for the position he now holds at the ensuing Judicial election the coming spring. It is signed by every practicing attorney in the circuit and it is settled that there will be no opposition to the Judge. If there should be it would amount to nothing as he has made a most excellent Judge and has given eminent satisfaction to both the bar and the public. He is a man who has fulfilled in every particular the high expectations of his friends and his record is one of which they may well be proud. He is just, prompt and learned in his rulings and he grows all the time.

The State Park.

An effort will be made at the coming legislative session to have the lands of the so-called state "park" placed upon the market and sold to the highest bidder. The lands are located in Vilas county, and consist of about forty-three thousand acres of school lands and about eighty-five hundred acres of swamp lands. These forties are scattered through twenty-two townships. Some of the land is covered with pine which is very valuable and some is also valuable for hay land. There is a large amount of swamp land which is of little value and the valuable parts of the alleged "park" are becoming despoiled of their treasure by time, fire and trespass. The state would have been much better off from a financial point of view, had these park lands been sold six years ago, when an effort was made by representatives of the northern part of the state to have them put upon the market. The bill was defeated at that time on account of the fear that there was some kind of a chance for a pine land steal. The facts were then as they are now, that no person would have had any opportunity to make any money unless he had money to buy the pine forties and convert it into lumber. The selling of all the land in separate tracts, to the highest bidder, and the state protected by a careful estimate, would preclude the possibility of any such thing as a deal. But it seems as though the legislatures are afraid of the words "pine land." They immediately are suspicious of having the state lands taken from the commonwealth. But in the meantime the pine, all that the park is valuable for, is going. Forest fires are ruining millions of feet every year and trespassers are taking nearly as much more annually. In ten years the state will not be able to dispose of it at any figure of consequence if at all. There is no reason of sentiment or value to the future generations of the state for the holding of these scattered forties, and thus it resolves itself into a plain case of commercial value now or in the future. The state can get more this year than they can next and they can get more next year than they can the year afterwards. Every season shrinks the values of standing timber which is surrounded by constantly increasing cut over lands, and the legislators should appreciate the facts. It should be sold to the highest bidders, under direction of the land commissioners and it should be disposed of as soon as it can be properly estimated and advertised.

A Cure for Lame Back.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes Louden Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold at Palace Drug Store.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT—In Probate.

In the matter of the administration of the estate of Nicholas Didier, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that, at the general term of the County Court in and for the County of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, to be held at the office of the County Judge, in the City of Rhinelander, in said County, on the first Tuesday in February, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of Catherine Didier, administratrix of said estate, for the examination and allowance of her final account as such administratrix, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.

Dated December 15, 1896.

JAS. W. MCCORMICK, County Judge.

3t-d17-d31

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given that at a Regular Term of the County Court to be held in and for said County, at the Probate office in the City of Rhinelander in said County on the 1st Tuesday, (being the 2nd day) of February A. D. 1897, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of Mary J. Johnson, of the Town of Hazelhurst, in said County for the appointment of Mary J. Johnson or some other suitable person as guardian of the person and estate of Eugene Johnson, Lottie Thomsse, Robert Johnson, Wilber Johnson, Eliza Johnson and Louis Johnson, of Hazelhurst, in said County, minor heirs of Lewis Johnson, deceased. By order of the Court.

Dated January 6th, 1897.

JAS. W. MCCORMICK, County Judge.

4tj7-28

Notice of Sale.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

GILES S. COON, Plaintiff,
vs.
J. E. KATHAN, HATTIE P. KATHAN his wife, J. J. O'ROURKE and WILSON DAVIS, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered and entered in the above named court in the above entitled action in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants on the 3rd day of September, A. D. 1895, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 26th day of December A. D., 1896, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Rhinelander in Oneida County, Wisconsin, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots numbered Two (2), Three (3), and Four (4), of Block numbered Twenty-two (22) of the second addition to the Village (now City) of Rhinelander in Oneida county, Wisconsin, to satisfy said judgment with costs and expenses of sale.

Dated November 12, A. D., 1896.

B. F. SMITH, Sheriff, Oneida Co., Wis.

ALBAN & BARNES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Foreclosure Sale.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

A. KALPERNEK, Plaintiff,
vs.
TENA L. SINNET and W. J. SINNET, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above named court in the above entitled action, dated March 7th, 1894, and docketed March 8th, 1894, I will expose for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the west door of the Court House, in the city of Rhinelander, County of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, on the 6th day of February, 1897, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit:—Lot number twelve (12) in Block number one (1) of Brown's Second replat of Mill Lots C and D, and First replat of Block number six (6) of the Village (now City) of Rhinelander in Oneida County, Wisconsin, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, with costs and expenses of sale.

Dated Dec. 19th, 1896.

B. F. SMITH, Sheriff of Oneida Co., Wis.

6t-d24f5

Notice of Sale.

IN COUNTY COURT } ONEIDA COUNTY.

In re Estate of William H. Brown, deceased.

By virtue of and pursuant to an order made and entered by the County Court of Oneida County in the above entitled matter, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1896, directing the undersigned executors of the estate of Wm. H. Brown, deceased, to sell and dispose of the personal property of said deceased now remaining in the hands of the undersigned executors and undisposed of, we the undersigned executors of the estate of William H. Brown, deceased, will on the fifth day of December, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the office of the County Judge of Oneida County in the City of Rhinelander in said County, offer for sale and sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described personal property to-wit:—Twenty-one and seven-tenths (21 7-10ths) shares of the capital stock of the Brown-Robbins Lumber Company of the face value of One Thousand ($1000.00) Dollars per share and one Promissory note dated February 12th, 1894, executed by Geo. S. Barrs to Wm. H. Brown for $1830.16 due in five years from date with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

Dated this 18th day of November, A. D., 1896.

FRANKLIN S. ROBBINS,
P. A. BROWN,
Executors of the estate of Wm. H. Brown, Deceased.

ALBAN & BARNES, Atty's for Estate.

The above sale is adjourned until December 9th, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Dated December 5, A. D. 1896.

FRANKLIN S. ROBBINS,
P. A. BROWN, Executors of the estate of Wm. H. Brown, deceased.

The above sale is adjourned until December 21st, A. D. 1896 at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRANKLIN S. ROBBINS,
P. A. BROWN, Executors of the estate of Wm. H. Brown, deceased.

The above sale is adjourned until January 6th, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRANKLIN S. ROBBINS,
P. A. BROWN, Executors of the estate of Wm. H. Brown, deceased.

The above sale is adjourned until January 14th, 1897, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the same place.

FRANKLIN S. ROBBINS,
P. A. BROWN,
Executors of the estate of Wm. H. Brown, deceased.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

S. H. ALBAN, executor of the estate of E. W. JAMES, deceased, Plaintiff,
vs.
PETER ENO, ANGELINA ENO, F. E. FULLER and ANNA E. FULLER, Defendants.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale entered and docketed in the above named court on the 13th day of December, 1893, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I shall expose for sale, and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the west door of the Court House in the City of Rhinelander, in the County of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, on the 6th day of February, 1897 at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate to-wit:—The north sixteen (16) feet (except ten feet in the rear) being sixteen feet front by one hundred and forty feet deep, of Lot number three (3), and the south two feet of Lot number four (4) in Block number nine (9) of the original plat of the Village (now City) of Rhinelander in Oneida County, Wisconsin, to satisfy said judgment, with costs and disbursements of sale.

Dated December 17th, 1896.

B. F. SMITH, Sheriff of Oneida Co., Wis.

6t-d24f5

HUMPHREYS'

No. 1	Cures	Fever.
No. 2	"	Worms.
No. 3	"	Infants' Diseases.
No. 4	"	Diarrhea.
No. 8	"	Neuralgia.
No. 9	Cures	Headache.
No. 10	"	Dyspepsia.
No. 11	"	Delayed Periods.
No. 12	"	Leuchorrea.
No. 14	"	Skin Diseases.
No. 18	Cures	Rheumatism.
No. 16	"	Malaria.
No. 20	"	Whooping Cough
No. 27	"	Kidney Diseases.
No. 30	"	Urinary Diseases
No. 77	"	Colds and Grip.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., or 5 for $1.

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 111 William St., N. Y.

THE BANK

BARBER SHOP

W. A. CLARK, Proprietor.

New Bank Building. Rhinelander.

Steam Heated Bath Rooms.

All work in the tonsorial line done Satisfactorily.

Ladies' Hair Dressing a Specialty

EveryDay Something New Appears in the World.

New Inventions! New Discoveries!

It is now known that the *Liver* is the most important as well as the largest organ in the body. The *Liver* transforms digested food into pure, rich blood. The *Liver* acts as a filter, removing all impurities from the blood.

The *Liver* secretes bile, which assists in digestion, destroys disease germs, removes all waste and poisonous matter from the system through the bowels.

Liver diseases are caused by over-eating, improper food alcoholic drinks, exposure, or it is inherited.

When the *Liver* becomes affected, all the organs and tissues of the body suffer; a general lassitude, weakness and dizziness follows; headache becomes frequent, the bowels constipated, impure matter is absorbed, and waste tissues retained in the blood. The blood rapidly becomes impure; pimples, boils and sallow complexion may appear, digestion is affected, the food sours in the stomach causing belching, heart-burn, sour stomach. Disease germs may now enter the system unharmed and cause bilious, malarial, typhoid or other fevers.

These are but a few of the symptoms of a diseased liver which differ in different persons.

We will now consider the remedy:—*Dr. Ray's Liver-T* is a new and scientific discovery prepared solely for Liver diseases by the Mekka Medical Association, specialists, of Chicago. It has been tested daily in their practice, and so wonderful has been their success with it, that they are now placing it on the market that all may try and be convinced of its wonderful virtues.

If you are troubled with boils, pimples, impure blood, and sallow complexion, blood purifiers may relieve you, but if you want to be cured, doctor the cause, (Liver disease) with *Dr. Ray's Liver-T*.

All intelligent Physician's now admit that the majority of human ailments arise from the *Liver*. Biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, melancholy, loss of appetite, dizziness and constipation are common ailments; *don't neglect them*; they indicate commencing disease of your *Liver*. *Dr. Ray's Liver-T* will relieve and cure you. It is put up in tablet and liquid form, pleasant to take, harmless, yet efficient in its action.

SAMPLES FREE. For sale by

PALACE DRUG STORE.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

ROGERS & LOSIE

GENERAL

Blacksmiths and Horse Shoers.

Fancy Horse Shoeing. Skidding Tongs and Cant-hooks a Specialty.

All New Work Made to Order.

Give us a Trial.

Shops at Ed. Rogers' old stand.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

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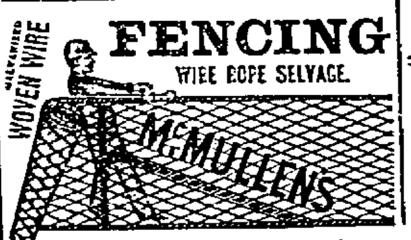

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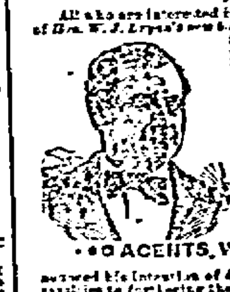

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We make the unparalleled offer of a copy of Leslie's Illustrated Weekly and The New North for one year, at only $3.25 for both.

No such offer was ever made before. No such offer will ever be made again. Take advantage of it now.

These two papers make a most acceptable Christmas or birthday gift, and will be constant reminders of the giver.

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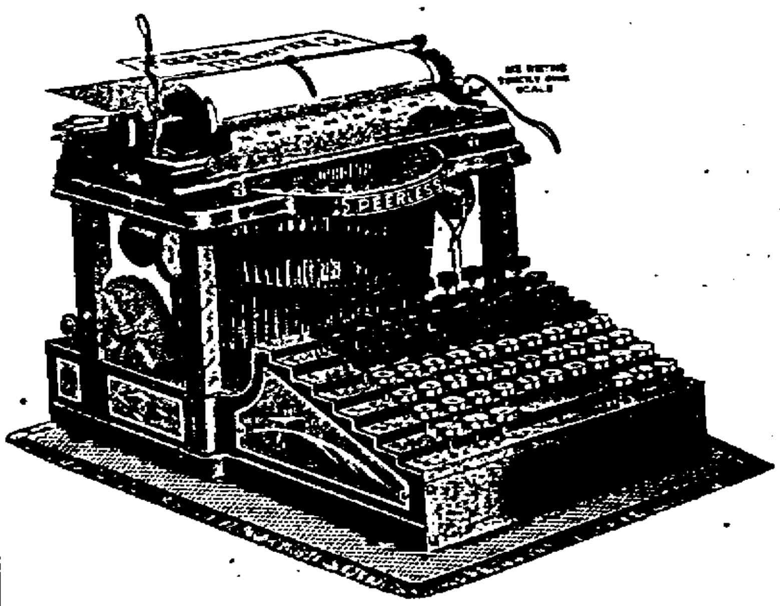

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LOCAL TIME TABLES.

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NORTH BOUND

No. 11—Daily ..... 2:50 A. M.
No. 17—Ashland Mail and Express ..... 1:25 P. M.

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No. 4—Daily ..... 11:22 P. M
No. 2—Ashland Mail and Express ..... 1:28 P. M

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Passenger ..... 5:05 p. m. Dex Sun.

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Pacific Limited ..... 2:10 a. m. Daily
Accommodation ..... 6:55 a. m. Dex. Sun.
Passenger ..... D 9:50 a. m. Dex. Sun.
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C. M. CHAMBERS Agt.

Annual Meeting of the County Board of Oneida County.

County Clerk's office, Rhinelander, Wis., Tuesday, November 10th 1896, 2:00 P. M. County Board of supervisors of Oneida County, Wis., met in annual session, as provided by section 664 of the Revised statutes. Present Supervisors Brown, Curran, Faust, Kelley, LaSelle, Porter and Schafer.

Absent.—Supervisors Jenne and Yawkey. Supervisor Brown in chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The chair announced the following standing committees:

Standing committees of the Board of supervisors of Oneida County, Wis.

Committee on Equalization and Finances Jenne, Porter and LaSalle.

Committee on general claims—Curran, Kelly and Shafer.

Committee on Illegal Taxes—Jenne, Porter and Yawkey.

Committee on settlement with County officers—LaSelle, Curran and Schafer.

Committee on County Poor and Paupers accounts—Porter, Kelley and Faust.

Committee on County Property, Roads and Bridges—Kelley, Schafer and Curran.

Moved by Supervisor Curran, that G. W. Marks be employed as overseer of the Poor House for the ensuing year, at a salary of $600.00.

Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Schafer that I. G. McLaughlin be employed as Janitor of the Court House for the ensuing year, at a salary of $37.50 per month. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Kelley, that S. Tuttle be employed as Supt. of County Poor for the ensuing year, at a salary of $500.00. Motion carried.

Bills were referred to committees.

Report of committee on settlement with County officers.

To the Honorable County Board of Oneida County.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee to whom was referred the matter of settlement with the County Treasurer respectfully report that we have carefully examined the books and vouchers of the County Treasurer, since the date of the last report and find the receipts and desbursements of his office since November 1st, 1895 to Nov. 1st, 1896 inclusive to be as stated in his annual report hereto annexed. We would further report that we find the books in his office kept in a workmanlike manner, and all vouchers to correspond with said books.

Respectfully submitted,

John C. Curran, }
John W. Schafer, } Committee.

Annual Report of the County Treas. 1896.

To the Honorable County Board of Oneida County.

Gentlemen:—I herewith report to you the receipts and disbursements of the office of the County Treas. of Oneida County from Nov. 1st, 1895 to Nov. 1st, 1896.

Respectfully submitted

Chas. H. Woodcock,
County Treas.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Nov. 1, '95		$14,179.05
Cash received from clerk of court as costs		100.00
Rec'd state tax from city of Rhinelander	$1,670.70	
Rec'd state tax from town of Pelican	2,896.29	
Rec'd state tax from town of Hazelhurst	2,700.89	
Rec'd state tax from town of Woodboro	1,729.57	11,996.55
Rec'd fees from state tax		1.62
" from city cash on county tax	$1,434.06	
Rec'd from town of Pelican on co. tax	686.42	
Rec'd from town of Hazelhurst on co. tax	3,236.60	
Rec'd from town of Woodboro on co. tax	2,295.09	7,652.17
Tax coll'd before sale tax	3,324.45	
" " " " fees	168.72	
" " " " int.	153.13	
" " " " advertising	112.80	3,773.00
Rec'd sch'l money from state treas.		2,006.01
" drainage money from state treasurer		838.22
Rec'd from Judge Bardeen fines and costs		60.00
Rec'd from poor commissioner		217.60
" " E. P. Brennan, co. clerk		1,144.12
" quarterly delinquent from state treasurer		37.19
Rec'd pers'l prop. tax from sheriff		51.18
" suit tax & fees from clerk of circuit court		112.50
Rec'd cash from tax sale of 1896		3,326.35
" " " for tax certificates since Nov. 1, 1895		1,182.40
Rec'd interest on tax certificates		250.60
Tax cert. on hand Nov. 1, '95		17,775.63
3184 tax certificates at 25 cents		796.00
Total am't of sales book of 1896		11,059.22
Total		$76,559.67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid poor commissioner		$ 500.00
" telephone rent for one year		72.00
" suit tax & fees to state treas.		229.34
" orders on soldier's relief fund		235.43
" court certificates		2,401.80
" county orders		20,165.93
" Vilas county		6,875.50
" state tax		11,996.55
" drainage money to town of Pelican	$ 692.93	
Paid drainage money to town of Hazelhurst	87.89	780.82
Paid drain'g money tw'n Woodboro		57.50
Paid mileage to town treasurer		13.70
" school money city of Rhinelander	$1,429.51	
Paid school money to tw'n of Pelican	264.10	
Paid school money to tw'n of Woodboro	123.25	
Paid school money to tw'n of Hazelhurst	190.15	2,006.01
Tax cert. on land of '94	5,401.52	
" " " " " '95	6,918.85	
" " " " " '96	7,529.18	19,849.55
" " deeded by county		3,226.50
" " cancelled by co. board		1,095.25
" " given with co. land deeds		41.21
" " sold at discount by order of county board		112.71
Tax cert. sold at sale of 1896		3,326.35
" " assigned since Nov. 1, '95		1,182.40
Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1896		2,370.04
Total		$76,559.67
General fund		1,960.97
Soldier's fund		159.07
Advertising fund		250.00
Total		$ 2,370.04

CHAS. H. WOODCOCK,
County Treas.

Moved by Supervisor Kelley, that the report of the committee on settlement with the County Treas. and the report of the County Treas. be and the same are hereby accepted. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Curran, that the report of the soldiers Relief Commissioner and they recommend that a levy be made for the support of old soldiers as provided by law, be adobted. Motion carried.

Report of Committee on County Poor.

To the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida County, Wis.:

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on settlement with the County superintendent of poor bag leave to report that they have examined the statement hereto annexed and recommend that the same be approved.

Dated Nov. 10th 1896.

Geo. W. Porter, }
S. Kelley, } Committee.
Casper Faust, }

REPORT OF POOR COMMISSIONER.

Cash received from county treas.	$ 500.00
Cash rec'd from sale of bed ticks	1.55
Cash rec'd from sale of fire pigs	12.50
Cash collected from inmate of Poor House	4.73
Disbursements per orders given	497.81
Cash on hand p'd co. treas. this date	20.94
Total	$1,037.56

Moved by Supervisor LaSalle that the report of the Committee on County Poor in settlement with the County Supt. of Poor be adobted. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Schafer, that the report of the County Supt. of Poor be accepted. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Curran that the report of the County Supt. of Schools be accepted. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Faust that the following resolution be adopted.

Resolution offered by Supervisor W. B. LaSalle,

Resolved, by the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida County, that it is the opinion of this Board that the office of Register of Deeds in and for the several Counties of this state ought to be made salaried offices and we hereby request that the next legislature enact a general law to that effect, and the Clerk is hereby authorized to transmit a copy of this resolution to the assemblyman representing this district.

Signed W. B. LaLalle.

Dated this 10th day of November 1896.

On Motion of Supervisor Curran the County Board adjourned to Wednesday, Nov. 11th, 1896 at 9:00 o'clock A. M.

E. P. Brennan,
County Clerk,
Oneida County, Wis.

County Clerk's office, Rhinelander, Wis., Wednesday, Nov. 11th 1896 9:00 o'clock A. M.

County Board of supervisors met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Brown, Curran, Faust, Jenne, Kelley, LaSelle, Porter and Schafer. Absent, Supervisor Yawkey. Supervisor Brown in the chair.

Moved by Supervisor Kelley that the bills of the Waukesha Keeley Cure Co. and Joe Fermanick be referred to the district att'y to make report on liability of County to judgment of same. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Schafer that bill of Vilas County be laid over for further consideration. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Curran that petition of S. Heineman for a rebate on the taxes of 1894 and 1895 on Lot 3 of Sec. 22, Town 36, Range 8, East, be refused. Motion carried.

On motion of Supervisor Curran the County Board took a recess until 1:30 o'clock P. M. to allow the Committees time to work on report of bills referred.

E. P. Brennan,
County Clerk of
Oneida Co., Wis.

County Clerk's office, Rhinelander, Wis., Wednesday, Nov. 11th, 1896, 1:50 o'clock P. M.

County Board of supervisors reassembled pursuant to recess taken. Present Supervisors Brown, Curran, Faust, Jenne, Kelley, LaSelle, Porter and Schafer.

Absent Supervisor Yawkey.

Supervisor Brown in chair.

Moved by Supervisor Kelley that the County Board adjourn to allow the committees time to work on their reports, said adjournement to be to Thursday, Nov. 12th 1896 at 9:00 o'clock A. M.

E. P. Brennan,
County Clerk,
Oneida County, Wis.

County Clerk's office, Rhinelander, Wis., Thursday, Nov. 12th, 1896, 9:00 o'clock A. M.

County Board of Supervisors met pursuant to adjournment.

Present Supervisors Brown, Curran, Faust, Jenne, Kelley, LaSelle, Porter and Schafer.

Absent Supervisor Yawkey.

Supervisor Brown in the chair.

Moved by Supervisor Curran that the County Board take a recess untill 1:30 o'clock P. M. to allow the committees time to work on their reports.

E. P. Brennan,
County Clerk,
Oneida County, Wis.

County Clerk's office, Rhinelander, Wis., Thursday, Nov. 12th' 1896, 1:30 o'clock P. M.

County Board of supervisors reassembled pursuant to recess taken.

Present Supervisors Brown, Curran, Faust, Jenne, Kelley, LaSelle, Porter and Schafer.

Absent, Supervisor Yawkey.

Supervisor Brown in the chair.

Moved by Supervisor Schafer that the County Board adjourn to allow the committees time to work on the report of bills referred, said adjournment to be to Friday, Nov. 13th 1896 at 9:00 o'clock P. M.

E. P. Brennan,
County Clerk,
Oneida County, Wis.

County Clerk's office, Rhinelander, Wis., Friday, Nov. 13th, 1896, 9:00 o'clock P. M.

County Board of supervisors met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Brown, Curran, Faust, Jenne, Kelley, LaSelle, Porter and Schafer.

Absent, Supervisor Yawkey.

Supervisor Brown in the chair.

Moved by Supervisor Faust that the County Board take a recess until 1:30 o'clock P. M. to allow the committees time to work on report of bills.

E. P. Brennan,
County Clerk,
Oneida County, Wis.

County Clerk's office, Rhinelander, Wis., Friday, Nov. 13th, 1896, 1:30 o'clock P. M.

County Board of supervisors reassembled pursuant to recess taken.

Present, Supervisors Brown, Curran, Faust, Jenne, Kelley, LaSelle, Porter and Schafer.

Absent, Supervisor Yawkey.

Supervisor Brown in the chair.

Moved by Supervisor Curran that the petition of Dan McDonald in regard to lands in section 9 and 16 of Town 37, Range 9, East, be granted, and the clerk is hereby authorized to issue a quit claim deed of said lands to the said Dan McDonald upon the payment of the taxes of 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1890 with interest and charges, to the said clerk. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Curran that the petition of Dan McDonald in regard to the taxes of 1892 and 1893 on the South West, 100 feet of Lot 1, Block 13 of the 1st addition to the City of Rhinelander, be granted, and the clerk is hereby authorized to receive $5.60 and interest at 6 per cent. for tax certificate No. 1920 in the amount of $32.27 for the tax of 1892 sale of 1893 and deliver proper redemption, receipts for said tax, and charge back difference to the City of Rhinelander, and the clerk is further authorized to cancel tax certificate No. 2587 in the amount of $29.83 for the tax of 1893 sale of 1892, on said piece of land and charge same back to the City of Rhinelander. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Kelley that the County Board adjourn to allow the committees time to work on report of bills, said adjournment to be to Saturday, Nov. 14th, 1896, at 9:00 o'clock A. M.

E. P. Brennan,
County Clerk,
Oneida County, Wis.

County Clerk's office, Rhinelander, Wis., Saturday, Nov. 14th, 1896, 9:00 o'clock A. M.

County Board of supervisors met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Brown, Curran, Faust, Kelley, LaSelle, Porter and Schafer.

Absent, Supervisors Jenne and Yawkey.

Supervisor Brown in the chair.

On motion of Supervisor Curran the County Board adjourned to Tuesday, Nov. 17th 1896 at 9:00 o'clock A. M.

E. P. Brennan,
County Clerk,
Oneida County, Wis.

County Clerk's office, Rhinelander, Wis., Tuesday, Nov. 17th, 1896 at 9:00 o'clock A. M.

County Board of supervisors met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Brown, Curran, Faust, Kelley, LaSelle, Porter and Schafer.

Absent, Supervisors Jenne and Yawkey.

Supervisor Brown in the chair.

Moved by Supervisor Curran, that the County Board take a recess until 1:30 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of allowing the committees more time to complete report on bills as referred.

E. P. Brennan,
County Clerk,
Oneida County, Wis.

County Clerk's office, Rhinelander, Wis., Tuesday, Nov. 17th, 1896, 1:30 o'clock P. M.

County Board of Supervisors reassembled pursuant to recess taken.

Present, Supervisors Brown, Curran, Faust, Kelley, LaSalle and Schafer.

Absent, Supervisors Jenne and Yawkey.

Supervisor Brown in the chair.

Moved by Supervisor Curran that the petition of Paul Browne et al., be and the same is hereby granted and the chairman and clerk are authorized to issue a County order for the sum of $200.00, and the clerk is instructed to deliver said order to the Treasurer of the Agricultural Society and take his receipt for same. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Curran that the bill of Jas. Fermanick in the sum of $150.00 be, and the same is hereby allowed at $125.50, and the chairman and clerk authorized to issue a County order for amount as allowed. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Kelley, that Casper Faust be appointed a member of the committee on Immigration. Motion carried.

Reports of committees taken up.

Report of committee on County Poor.

To the County Board of supervisors of Oneida County, Wis.

Gentlemen:—Your committee on Poor and Pauper accounts beg leave to report that they have examined the following bills referred to them, and recommend that they be allowed, disallowed or disposed of as set forth in the schedule hereto annexed.

Dated Nov. 11th 1896.

G. W. PORTER,
S. KELLEY,
CASPER FAUST,
Committee.

(To be Continued.)

INDORSED FOR PUBLIC PRINTER.

Freling C. Foster Has the Strong Support of Union Printers.

Mr. Freling C. Foster, of the Foster Press, is now the accepted candidate of 3,000 union printers of Chicago for the position of Public Printer at Washington.

At a meeting of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, held Sunday afternoon, Mr. Foster was indorsed for the position. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It is announced that Mr. Freling C. Foster, of the printing firm of Foster & Co., No. 142 Monroe street, Chicago, is a candidate for the position of Public Printer at Washington; and

Whereas, We feel it our duty to express in a hearty and cordial manner our loyalty to one who has ever been loyal and just to us, and make known to those interested our opinions concerning the mechanical and artistic qualifications and the business training and moral character of Mr. Foster for that position; therefore,

Resolved, As members of Typographical Union No. 16, of Chicago, Ill., we respectfully submit to the honorable Representatives and Senators in Congress from the State of Illinois, that Mr. Freling C. Foster is particularly worthy of their earnest indorsement and personal and active support for the office of Public Printer; that he is a thorough printer, a practical and successful business man; therefore be it further

Resolved, As the expression of the Union printers in Chicago, that the President-elect of the United States, Hon. William McKinley, be respectfully requested to carefully and kindly consider Mr. Freling C. Foster's application, and that the executive officers of this body be authorized to send an official copy of these resolutions to our Representatives and Senators in Congress.

Mr. Foster does not pose as a politician, yet he is a strong Republican, and in seeking his appointment he is indorsed by prominent business men from Maine to California.

Mr. Foster was born in Brewster, Mass., 40 years ago. He began work on the Register of that city while a boy, and has been a printer since. At the age of 20 he came to Chicago, where his reputation as an inventor and a wide-awake student of all improvements in his line is well known. His long years of thorough business training, and his reputation as a printer should leave no doubt in the minds of the public as to his ability to fill the position he seeks with satisfaction.—Chicago Inter Ocean, Dec. 16, 1896.

Semi-Annual Clearing Sale

—at—

Gray's

A few more prices to show you we mean it when we say EVERYTHING AT COST during this sale. We must move our stock if there is such a thing.

Cloaks and Capes at ½ Price.

Cotton Flannel.

6 cent Bleached cotton flannel for ..... 5 cts.
8 " " " " " ..... 6 "
10 " " " " " ..... 8 "
12½ " " " " " ..... 10 "
15 " " " " " ..... 12 "
5 " Unbleached " " " ..... 4 "
8 " " " " " ..... 6 "
10 " " " " " ..... 8 "
12½ " " " " " ..... 10 "

Outing Garments.

Gent's Night Shirts, $1.00 grade ..... 65 cents.
Ladies' Night Gowns, 98 cent quality ..... 85 cents.
" " " regular 1.44 value, now $1.50.
Ladies' Dressing Sacks, sold at 98 cts., now..65 cents.

Corsets.

Lenox, a 50 cent corset ..... 39 cents.
J. F. in medium and high bust, sold at 75c...49 cents.
Marvel, a 75c corset in gray and white ..... 49 cents.
Ball's H. P. corset, style "B" in white and gray, regular $1.00 value ..... 75 cents.
Jackson corset waist, sold at $1.50 now ..... $1.15.

Brown St. IRVIN GRAY.

DANIELSON & LANGE,
MERCHANT TAILORS
& GENTS' FURNISHERS.

We are prepared to make First-class Fitting, Fashionable Suits. We carry the Latest in Furnishing Goods, at the Lowest Prices in the city. 223 Brown street, Rhinelander Wis

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Plumbing, Steam Fitting, Heating.

Office Rear of NEW NORTH Building, Stevens Street.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

THE first cargo of corn shipped to India is being taken to Bombay on the German steamship Remus, from Philadelphia. The grain, purchased by the British government for seeding purposes, consists of 140,000 bushels.

JULIUS EARTHMAN is to establish the beet sugar industry in South Carolina. He will bring over 500 families from Saxony. He has secured 18,000 acres of land in South Carolina and will divide it into farms of 25, 50 and 100 acres.

IT is not generally known that in the human voice, though generally but of nine perfect tones, there are actually no less than 17,592,186,044,515 different sounds. These effects are produced by 14 direct muscles, which give about 16,383 different sounds, and 30 indirect muscles, which produce 73,741,823 sounds.

THE city of Lowell, Me., with a population of about 30,000 inhabitants, burns its garbage for about eighty cents a ton. The cost of operating its plant one week, during which 100 tons of garbage was burned, was $89.75. Burning at the rate of 100 tons per week, the cost of operating such a furnace is about $1,200 per year.

FROM the top of the cathedral spire in Mexico you can see the entire city, and the most striking feature of the view is the absence of chimneys. There is not a chimney in all Mexico; not a grate, nor a stove, nor a furnace. All the cooking is done with charcoal in Dutch ovens, and while the gas is sometimes offensive, one soon becomes used to it.

ONE of the oldest ministers in Kentucky in active service is Elder David Bruner, pastor of Deep Creek Baptist church, in Mercer county. He was born one mile west of Nicholasville, in Jessamine county, in 1811, and he is, therefore, in his 87th year. Elder Bruner, during his ministry of 51 years, has baptized 3,000 persons and married 2,500 couples.

"STATE OF FRANKLIN" was the name given to the state government organized by the settlers in East Tennessee in 1785. The constitution adopted resembled that of North Carolina, by which, up to this time, the settlers had been governed. John Sevier was elected governor, and the first and only session of the legislature was held at Jonesboro in 1785.

THERE are 13 national banks in Cincinnati—an unlucky number. But they are unusually sound, and show up at every call with an average reserve of from thirty to thirty-five per cent., though the law requires only 25. In December their reserve was nearly thirty-eight per cent., though it had been 33 in October and 31 in July. This is good evidence of soundness and ought to give depositors faith and good rest.

A SCIENTIST has recently been investigating the effect of food, particularly vegetables, on the human character. He affirms that a diet of carrots ameliorates harshness of character and reduces nervous irritability; peas create fatty tissue and encourage joyousness; while turnips have a depressing influence. Cabbage is good for pulmonary complaints; while lettuce acts as a sedative upon the human frame, owing to the opium contained in its milky juice.

A SEA-FARING gentleman who was sober has brought to this country the welcome intelligence that the Island of Juan Fernandez, upon which Robinson Crusoe found the material for one of the greatest of all stories, has not disappeared. A ship captain whose timbers were shivered, and who had lost his reckoning, reported that the island had been swallowed up "in the vasty deep." The theory of volcanic action was advanced, and it must be admitted that there really has been an explosion—of another sea yarn.

NO ONE knows where the sultan will spend any portion of the day or evening. Every movement he makes is kept a profound secret. He has more than fifty bedrooms and no one can tell in which he means to sleep. These apartments are separated from the rest of the building by iron doors, and are furnished with locks of extraordinary and ingenious construction. It is even said that in the walls and ceilings of these rooms there are secret hiding places. Two noble St. Bernard dogs lie outside the door of the room in which Abdul may be sleeping.

TWO ECLIPSES of the sun are scheduled for 1897. The first one will take place February 1. It is what is known as an annular, or ring eclipse, which means that the moon will pass across its center in such a way that if an observer were in a favorable position he would see a large black spot in the face of the sun, with a wide ring of light about it. The eclipse will be visible to North America, south of a line drawn through Boston, Memphis and La Paz, Lower California. The second eclipse is due July 29, and will be visible in all parts of the country.

THE largest Roentgen ray apparatus in the world has just been completed by Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden, of the Western university, for the Academy of Science and Arts, Pittsburgh. The big machine has been over five months in construction. It contains every modern device, many new discoveries and is made portable and economical in operation. It has been designed to aid Pittsburgh surgeons, and with its use important discoveries are expected to be made. The machine is inclosed in a neat oak cabinet, four feet high and two feet wide, and weighs but 175 pounds.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Seven Nuns in a Convent in Quebec Perish in Flames.

Seven Children in Wisconsin Cremated in Their Homes—A South Carolina Minister Loses His Boy and Girl by Fire.

Roberval, Que., Jan. 7.—At six o'clock a. m. fire broke out in the chapel of the convent here, caused by a lighted candle near the cradle of the infant Jesus, setting fire to the draperies and floral ornamentations, and in an instant the whole was a mass of flames. The alarm was given by a Sacristy nun, but the fire spread with such rapidity that nothing could be done to save the building. Seven nuns were smothered in the smoke. Their names are:

Mother St. Francois de Paule (Elize Gosselin, of St. Jean Chrysostome).
Sister Providence (Emma La Tourneau, of Quebec).
St. Ursule (Corinthe Garneau, of St. Foye).
St. Anne (Laure Hudon, of Hebertville).
St. Antoine de Padorie (Catherine Bouille, of Deschambault).
St. Dominique (Marie Louise Girard, of Roberval) and
St. Louis (Rose Gosselin, of St. Jean Chrysostome).

Another nun was badly burned in trying to extinguish the fire. The convent and school are a mass of ruins. The total loss is $75,000, with only about $12,000 insurance.

The school was closed on account of the holidays, and most of the pupils had gone home.

Heroism of the Victims.

The convent burned was that of Our Lady of Lake St. John, in charge of the Ursuline Sisters, a cloister order, and one of the oldest sisterhoods in Canada. Usually there are about 50 young ladies in attendance at the school besides the nuns and the other attaches of the establishment, making in all about 100 inmates. Most of the students, however, were away for the holidays. When the alarm was given the nuns bravely undertook the task of rescuing those in their charge, and in this heroic task those who perished gave up their lives. From floor to floor of the doomed building these Christian devotees rushed through blinding smoke and lurid flames, sounding the alarm, and not until everyone in their charge was warned of the danger and safely out of the building did they turn to the saving of their own lives. It was then too late, and overcome by the heat and smoke, seven of these heroic sisters gave up their lives.

Funeral of the Nuns.

Roberval, Can., Jan. 9.—The funeral of the nuns who lost their lives in the Ursuline convent fire took place, the remains being interred in the cemetery adjoining the convent, people from all the surrounding country attending the obsequies. It has been decided to rebuild the convent at once.

CHILDREN BURNED.

One Farmer in Wisconsin Loses Four Children and Another Three.

Westfield, Wis., Jan. 7.—The farm residence of William Belhke, of the town of Newton, this county, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Four of his children, the eldest 14 years of age, perished in the flames. Three younger children were rescued with difficulty.

Babcock, Wis., Jan. 7.—The farmhouse of Ole Delia, six miles south of here, was burned to the ground early Wednesday morning. His three children, the oldest five years of age, were burned to death.

Case in South Carolina.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 7.—The residence of Rev. M. L. Jones, five miles north of Pickins, with the entire contents, were destroyed by fire Tuesday night, and his son Elbert and daughter Mary perished in the flames.

Holding Wheat at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 9.—It is estimated that of the 19,000,000 bushels of wheat raised in this region at the beginning of the season about 2,500,000 bushels still remain in the hands of farmers west of Winnipeg, either in granaries or elevators. This wheat is being held for better prices. Fully as much more was required for seeding purposes and food. Up to the close of navigation 7,500,000 bushels in wheat and flour had been moved east.

More Butcheries in Cuba.

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 11.—Advices from Havana per steamer Olivette tell of renewed butcheries of Cubans by Spaniards. It is asserted that Thursday night at Cuanabacoa Spanish troops under Col. Fondeviela killed 30 men, women and children and burned many houses. In Pinar del Rio Spanish troops are accused of ravishing many Cuban girls.

Bank at Eau Claire, Wis., Closed.

Eau Claire, Wis., Jan. 8.—The Commercial bank of Eau Claire, capital $30,000, has closed. The failure is due to the suspension of the Allemania bank of St. Paul. President Allen states that the Eau Claire institution will wind up its affairs and that depositors will be paid in full.

Says Spain Can't Win.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Senator-elect Money, of Mississippi, who has just returned to Washington from a two weeks' visit to Cuba, says that Spain is unable to cope with the insurrection; that she will never put it down; and will never end the war with victory to herself.

Soldiers Shoot Strikers.

Ottawa, Ill., Jan. 9.—Sixteen militiamen with repeating rifles organized as a sheriff's posse on Friday fired on the striking miners at Hakes' colliery in Rutland. Three men were seriously wounded. Further trouble is expected. A strong military force is on guard.

Indiana Legislature.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 9.—Gov. Matthews in his last message to the legislature yesterday expressed strong sympathy for the Cuban insurgents and advocated compulsory education and a law prohibiting the formation of trusts in the state.

OLD HICKORY'S NAME.

It Is Greeted with Reverence by Gold Democrats at Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Choosing the anniversary of "Old Hickory's" victory at New Orleans instead of his birthday, representative members of the national democratic party from the ten middle and western states who fought for the gold standard under the banner of Palmer and Buckner, assembled last night in the banquet hall of the Auditorium hotel to celebrate alike the birthday of Andrew Jackson, the victory over Bryan and free silver, and renew pledges of adherence to the Indianapolis platform. The occasion was made notable by the presence of the party's nominee for vice president, Gen. Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky; Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, of Massachusetts, assistant secretary of the treasury, and Hon. Henry Watterson, of Louisville. The following letter from President Cleveland was read:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 4, 1897.—Franklin MacVeagh, Esq., Chairman, etc., Chicago.—My Dear Sir: I regret that official duties prevent my acceptance of the invitation I have received on behalf of the national democrats of the middle states to attend their Jackson day banquet on the 8th inst. When passion and prejudice threatened to obscure the meaning of true democracy and pervert its patriotic purposes, a reunion of those who are democrats for the sake of principle and the good of their country cannot fail to be inspiring and useful. On an occasion when the character and achievements of Andrew Jackson are commemorated, the old landmarks of democratic faith should be distinctly pointed out. At such a time it should be impressively taught that democracy is not disorder; that its regard for popular rights does not mean the care of only a portion of our people; that its loyalty to the constitution and laws does not mean a petulant challenge of the duty of civic obedience; that its aggressiveness does not mean class hatred and sectional vituperation, and that its success should never mean mere partisan triumph, at the sacrifice of principle and patriotism. Yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

THE INAUGURAL.

Arrangements Are Progressing in a Very Satisfactory Manner.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The arrangements for the inauguration of President-elect McKinley are progressing in a manner very satisfactory to the committee having them in charge, and it is believed that the decorations, illuminations and ceremonies incident to this event will at least equal in beauty and impressiveness those of any former inauguration. Gen. Clay, from the committee on military organizations, reported that there would be in the parade one entire division from Pennsylvania, consisting of the governor and his staff, division and brigade commanders and their staffs, three regiments of ten companies each, twelve regiments of eight companies each, one battalion of four companies, one separate company, three troops of cavalry, two companies of naval militia—in all 8,600 men. Maryland will send her entire national guard, and large bodies of troops are expected from New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and other states. The cadets from West Point and from Annapolis also will be in line, as well as a large number of crack military organizations from different parts of the country. Applications from many civic societies and clubs for positions are being received, and this feature of the parade will no doubt be unusually fine. The inaugural ball promises to be an exceptionally brilliant affair.

College Athletics.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 8.—The meeting of university presidents which has been in session for the last two days ended Thursday night. Before adjourning they adopted resolutions expressing the opinion that inter-collegiate athletics in general and football in particular should be subjected to more careful and constant supervision, and appointing a committee to report such rules as they deem wise to be recommended for the consideration of the several institutions with which they are connected. The members of the body expressed themselves as favoring some modification, but were opposed to any radical action.

Indicted for Body-Snatching.

Toledo, O., Jan. 9.—Dr. F. O. Hunt, the reputed agent of Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago medical colleges for the procuring of cadavers, was indicted Friday on the charge of body-snatching in connection with the alleged unlawful removal from the infirmary cemetery two weeks ago for shipment to Cleveland of the body of E. E. Cartwright. Dr. Hunt gave bail of $500 and was released.

Mothers to Meet.

Washington, Jan. 11.—A national congress of mothers will assemble in this city on February 17 next to discuss the best methods of inculcating into the minds of children principles of patriotism and humanity and the development of all qualities tending to ennoble the minds of the young.

In Favor of Cuba.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 9.—The legislature has passed a resolution instructing the senators and congressmen from that state to try and bring about the passage of an act recognizing the independence of the patriots of Cuba.

Landed in 1896.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The number of steerage passengers landed at Ellis island during 1896 was 222,220. There were 99,223 cabin passengers landed at the port of New York during the same period.

Aged Missionary Dead.

Fitchburg, Mass., Jan. 8.—Rev. Dr. Lyman Jewett, aged 83 years, died Thursday morning. He was a Baptist missionary of note. He was born in Waterford, Me., March 9, 1812.

Negro Outlaw Lynched.

Sumter, S. C., Jan. 9.—Simon Cooper, a negro outlaw, who murdered three members of the Wilson family and a colored servant, was lynched near here yesterday by a mob.

A Negro Lynched.

Unadilla, Ga., Jan. 8.—Anthony Henderson, a negro arrested for the murder of George Summer and attempted assault upon his daughter, was lynched by a mob.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Closing Session of the Fifty-Fourth Congress.

Measures of Importance Presented in Both the Senate and House—A Daily Summary of the Proceedings.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The reassembling of the senate yesterday after its fortnight holiday was unmarked by any noticeable incident. A bill was introduced to reduce the salaries of all government employes and officers ten per cent. The house bill abolishing the death penalty in a large number of cases was passed. A resolution for the appointment of a national monetary commission to examine and study the general subject of finance was discussed.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Bills were passed in the United States senate yesterday to amend the timber culture law and for the appointment by brevet of active or retired officers of the army. The bill providing free homesteads for bona fide settlers on public lands acquired from the Indians was debated at length. Senator Call spoke on Cuba.

Washington, Jan. 8.—A joint resolution was offered in the senate yesterday by Senator Mills (Tex.) declaring that the power of recognizing a new republic resides in congress, recognizing the independence of Cuba and appropriating $10,000 for a United States minister to the republic of Cuba. The bill for free homesteads on Indian lands was further discussed. Adjourned to the 11th.

The House.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The house reassembled yesterday after the holiday recess with an attendance of only about half its members. The whole day was devoted to general debate on the bill to amend the laws relating to second-class mail matter, but no action was taken.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The Loud bill to amend the law relating to second-class mail matter was passed in the house yesterday by a vote of 144 to 103. A resolution was adopted asking information of the several departments relative to the administration of the civil service law.

Washington, Jan. 8.—In the house yesterday the debate upon the proposition to refund the indebtedness of the Pacific railroad companies to the government was begun. Before the discussion commenced a bill was agreed to providing for the appointment of a surveyor-general for Alaska at a salary of $2,000.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The second day's discussion of the Pacific railroad refunding bill in the house yesterday developed much interest, from a popular point of view. Mr. Johnson (rep., Cal.) in the course of a speech supporting the bill, alluded to Mr. W. R. Hearst, of the San Francisco Examiner and New York Journal, in most vituperative terms.

Washington, Jan. 11.—In the house on Saturday the discussion of the Pacific railroad funding bill was concluded. The Indian appropriation bill for the next fiscal year was reported. It carries a total of $7,165,000, which is somewhat less than the appropriation of the current year.

CAPTURED.

Quintette of Bold Swindlers Arrested in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Imprisoned in the Woodlawn police station are five young men who comprise a gang of the most daring bank swindlers and forgers that has operated in this country in 20 years. Over a score of Chicago business men have been made the victims of the swindlers, and the banks of this city, as well as of St. Louis, Burlington, Ia.; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and a number of other towns, have lost by their operations over $100,000 within the past year. The prisoners are: Arthur L. Foreman, alias Howard E. Stone; Elmer Russell, Eddie L. Root, alias O'Rourke; Charles McCuen, William Bert.

Work of an Unknown Fiend.

Harrodsburg, Ky., Jan 11.—When William Devine, a farmer, returned home Friday night, he found his wife dead on the floor with two infant daughters lying on their mother's breast half frozen and crying. Finger marks on Mrs. Devine's throat showed that she had been choked to death after being outraged. There is no clew to the murderer.

Best Part of a Town Burned.

Weyauwega, Wis., Jan. 8.—Fire destroyed the entire business portion of Royalton Wednesday night. The burned buildings were: F. Genske's and George Hayward's saloon, S. G. McCord's drug store, Leonard Phillips' general store, C. H. Miller's meat market and A. G. Moore's hardware store.

Jackson Day.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—William J. Bryan was the guest of the Bryan league at a banquet given at the Tremont house last night in celebration of the anniversary of Andrew Jackson's birth and made the principal speech.

Misplaced Switch Causes a Wreck.

Orangeville, O., Jan. 9.—A misplaced switch caused a wreck on the Erie railway here. Train No. 82 went into a ditch and ten cars were completely wrecked. A steam snow plow was demolished.

Aged Odd Fellow Dead.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—After an illness of three days John D. Dowdall, of this city, the oldest odd fellow in Missouri and the second oldest in the United States, is dead.

After Toledo Breweries.

Toledo, O., Jan. 9.—An English syndicate is reported to have secured an option on the six breweries here. The aggregate capital of the six is over $1,000,000.

Missouri Legislature.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 9.—In his message to the legislature yesterday Gov. Stone advocated the hanging of persons convicted of train robbery.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending Jan. 11.

The First Baptist church at Portage, Wis., was destroyed by fire.

The national (gold) democracy has decided to maintain its organization.

The First national bank of Alma, Neb., was closed with liabilities of $134,000.

The Bank of North St. Paul, Minn., closed its doors with liabilities of $25,000.

Altman & Company, clothiers at Buffalo, N. Y., suffered a loss of $150,000 by fire.

J. H. Johnston & Co., silversmiths and jewelers in New York, failed for $250,000.

President Cleveland gave a state dinner to the members and ex-members of the cabinet.

The office of the Leader, a newspaper at Montpelier, O., was burned, the loss being $10,000.

Robbers blew open a safe in the post office at Blooming Grove, Tex., and secured $9,000.

The United States dispatch boat Dolphin arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., to watch filibusters.

The Merchants' state bank of Hoisington, Kan., has gone out of business, paying depositors in full.

The ashes of Kate Field were interred in Mount Auburn cemetery in Boston by the side of her mother.

The American national bank, of Denver, Col., which suspended April 21, 1896, has reopened its doors.

James O'Connell and P. W. Hisson, two bridgemen, fell from a trestle near Butte, Mont., and were killed.

Owing to the exodus on account of the plague the population of Bombay, India, has been reduced one-half.

William Speidel, 21 years of age, was robbed and murdered while on his way to be married at Port Jervis, N. Y.

Fire in the big leaf tobacco factory of the American Tobacco company at Danville, Va., caused a loss of $150,000.

There is little doubt that Charles Dougherty, ex-congressman from the Second district of Florida, has been slain in Cuba.

Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., has been enthroned as archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England.

George Ramsdell was inaugurated as governor of New Hampshire and Lewellyn Powers took the oath of office as chief executive of Maine.

Frank H. Dorr, who designed and operated the electrical fountain at the world's fair, died at his home in Somersworth, N. H., aged 29 years.

Daniel F. Davis, aged 52, who was governor of Maine in 1880, was found dead in bed at his home in Bangor. Heart disease was the cause.

Fire destroyed the packing houses of the Anchor flour mill at Minneapolis, owned by the Pillsbury-Washburn Milling company. Loss, $200,000.

Lady Selina Scott, who pleaded guilty in London of having criminally libeled Earl Russell, her son-in-law, was sentenced to eight months in jail.

The third and last of the torpedo boats being built for the United States at the Columbia iron works in Baltimore, Md., was successfully launched.

A SKATER DROWNED.

Howard Wilson Saves a Young Woman's Life, But Loses His Own.

Creston, Ia., Jan. 9.—Howard Wilson, aged 17, son of A. L. Wilson, a prominent citizen of this city, was drowned Friday night. Wilson and Miss Fay Rawls were skating on Summit lake, when the ice gave way, throwing them into the water. Wilson held to the ice with one hand and supported Miss Rawls with the other, and vainly endeavored to assist her upon the ice. Finally a rope of coats was made by those on shore and thrown out, which Wilson assisted Miss Rawls to take hold of, and she was rescued. The young man's strength was exhausted, and he fell back into the water and drowned within 20 feet of his friends, who were unable to aid him.

Found Not Guilty.

Nevada, Mo., Jan. 11.—At midnight Saturday night the jury in the case of John and Alva Blair, father and son, returned a verdict acquitting them of the charge of murder. The Blairs killed John Anthony, son-in-law of John Blair, shooting him to death on the principal street of Nevada in the presence of a large crowd. They accused Anthony of having betrayed his wife's younger sister.

Michigan Legislature.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 7.—Both branches of the state legislature met at noon yesterday. The members of the senate and the house were sworn in by Chief Justice Long. In the senate John L. Preston was elected president pro tempore. In the house W. D. Gordon was elected speaker and O. B. Fuller speaker pro tem.

Yale's Taxes Increased.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 11.—The town assessor has put Yale on the list for $400,502 as liable to taxation. The university has heretofore returned only $258,916. A long legal battle will probably grow out of this action.

Big Spot on the Sun.

Geneva, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Prof. Brooks announces observations of an enormous sun spot now on the sun's face and visible to the naked eye through a smoked glass.

Starved to Death.

Altoona, Pa., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Oscar Adams was found starved to death in her home in this city, and her husband was nearly dead for want of food.

Rare Horses Burned.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 11.—Fire destroyed the stables of the Norfolk Driving Club and Fair association, together with 13 horses valued at $20,000.

Minneapolis Bank Resumes.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 8.—The Bankers' Exchange bank, of this city, which suspended some days ago, has resumed business.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

Domestic Trouble Causes a Terrible Deed at Janesville, Wis.

Herman Stimm Kills His Wife and Child, and After Several Attempts Succeeds in Taking His Own Life.

Janesville, Wis., Jan. 11.—In one of the three little rooms above the Kent Paint company's store the bodies of three people—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Stimm and their six-year-old son, were found weltering in their blood, dead, Saturday morning. A mute witness—a cheap revolver half submerged in fresh blood—convicted the father of the crime, and the black eye that showed through the blood stains on Mrs. Stimm's face proved that resistance had been offered, but uselessly. A jet of brains from the child's head had been thrown to the ceiling when the shot that cut its little life short as it lay in bed had been fired, and another wound in the head showed that the father had not calculated to half do the job. One bullet had been sufficient to kill Mrs. Stimm, and it had entered squarely between the eyes.

The Bloody Deed.

After emptying his revolver in slaying his wife and child Stimm, it appears, had tracked their blood out into the kitchen. Then he walked back and locked the front door, leaving the marks of his blood-stained fingers on the key and the white doorknob. After that he went back into the sitting-room and watched his wife's life ebb out. Then he calmly reloaded the revolver, letting the empty shells fall on the floor. Seating himself on the floor where he could see his wife's dying agonies he held the revolver against his forehead and pulled the trigger. His nerve was gone, however, and the revolver raised as the shot was fired and the ball simply cut a three-inch scalp wound in the top of his head. Raising the hammer again he pointed the weapon at his chin. The ball missed its mark and grazed his neck, hardly tearing the skin. Then, holding the revolver close to his left breast, he sent a ball clashing into his vitals and fell over dead, while the weapon dropped into the pool of blood beside him.

The Discovery.

The shots were heard by many people, but no one investigated. When the Kent company's store was opened Saturday morning blood was found oozing through the ceiling and dropping on the floor. The door to the rooms above was forced by Sheriff Acheson and the authorities took charge. Family troubles were responsible for the crime, Stimm having repeatedly threatened, since his wife sued him for a divorce, to kill her and himself. Mrs. Stimm was a muscular woman and did not fear him. They had been living apart since the beginning of the suit, but Stimm went to her home Friday night. He was a boxmaker by trade and 30 years of age. Mrs. Stimm came here from Monroe and married Stimm seven years ago.

SPAIN ACTS.

She Takes the First Step Toward American Mediation.

New York, Jan. 8.—A special to the Journal from Madrid says: Secretary of State Olney has received a dispatch from the American minister, Hannis Taylor, in Madrid, announcing that the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, the duke of Tetuan, had formally invited him to give an opinion of the Porto Rico reforms as a practical measure of self-government for Cuba. Mr. Taylor declared the scheme to be worthless. The duke of Tetuan then asked Mr. Taylor his opinion of the greater reforms for Cuba promised in the preamble to the declaration of Porto Rico reforms. The American minister replied that the reforms were too vague to inspire any confidence in America. Mr. Taylor urged the Spanish government to make a definitive declaration of its purpose to grant full local self-government to Cuba, coupled with economic reforms, as a basis for negotiating peace.

Hanged by Unknown Men.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 7.—Lawrence Brown, a young negro, was found hanging by the side of the South Carolina & Georgia railroad near Orangeburg Wednesday morning, with a placard on his breast saying that Judge Lynch would execute any man, woman or child who destroyed their property. Brown was accused of burning the barn of R. E. Wannamaker, but was, at Wannamaker's request, discharged.

Illinois Legislature.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 7.—The senate and house of representatives, constituting the Fortieth general assembly of Illinois, were opened yesterday and both bodies were organized according to the previous decisions of the majority party in caucus. Edward C. Curtis, of Kankakee county, was elected speaker of the house.

Minnesota's Governor Inaugurated.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 7.—The inauguration of Gov. David M. Clough was accomplished yesterday when the two legislative houses met in joint session at 11 o'clock. A large number of spectators saw the executive sworn in for his second term and listened to the reading of his message.

Wisconsin National Guard.

Milwaukee, Jan. 9.—The convention of the Wisconsin National Guard association closed Friday with the reelection of Gen. King as president. Milwaukee was selected as the place for the next meeting. Other officers elected were: Secretary, Col. Patton; treasurer, Maj. Jeachim.

Hanged for Murder.

Brooksville, Ky., Jan. 11.—Robert Laughlin was hanged here for the murder of his invalid wife and 14-year-old niece. After the murder he set fire to the house and the bodies were consumed.

Made Fast Time.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 11.—A special train on the Big Four road ran from St. Louis to this city, 518 miles, in ten hours and four minutes.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Rose Zoldoski Pardoned.

One of Gov. Upham's last official acts was to pardon Rose Zoldoski from the state prison, where she has spent the last four years under a life sentence for the murder of Ella Maley. This pardon recalls a tragedy and a criminal trial as full of thrilling interest as anything of the kind in the state's history. During the five years that Miss Zoldoski has spent in the state prison at Waupun many have been the efforts to obtain her pardon. While Gov. Peck was still in office he was besieged with petitions from many of the most prominent people in Wisconsin to free the sad and broken-down young girl, who, at the beginning of her life, had been blotted out of society by condemnation for life imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Make Beer with Chemicals.

The tremendous drop in the barley-malt product has stirred up the maltsters in Milwaukee, and they evince a disposition to make some interesting disclosures. They freely declare that in many of the breweries a barrel of beer is being made with the use of but a half bushel of barley malt, while German standard for pure beer is three bushels. The claim is as freely made that corn and chemicals have practically supplanted barley in the production of the beverage.

Gov. Scofield's Appointments.

After being inaugurated as chief executive Gov. Scofield announced the following appointments:

Quartermaster General—Oscar B. Zweltusch, Milwaukee.

Assistant Quartermaster General—C. P. Williams, Milwaukee.

Adjutant General—Charles R. Boardman, Oshkosh.

Private Secretary and Military Secretary, William J. Anderson, Madison.

Superintendent of Public Property—William J. Scott, La Crosse.

Executive Clerk—Paul Scofield, Oconto.

Assistant Adjutant General—Worthie H. Patton, Oshkosh.

Couldn't Stand Disgrace.

Henry F. Strauss, county clerk of Langdale county, committed suicide by poison in Antigo. He had been called on to surrender the county books and funds, and had secured an extension of time. He left a letter addressed to his wife, admitting that he was a defaulter to the amount of $2,770.08. Strauss was a pioneer, was 72 years old, and was known as "Honest Henry" Strauss.

Educators Meet.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Teachers' association was held in Milwaukee, with 1,000 teachers from all parts of the state in attendance. The following officers were chosen:

President, L. G. Williams, of Superior; first vice president, J. T. Edwards, of Marquette; second vice president, Miss Anna Schaefer, of Chippewa Falls; third vice president, A. K. Golly, of Mineral Point; secretary, W. H. Geever, of Milwaukee; treasurer, R. G. O'Hanlon, of Milwaukee.

The News Condensed.

An action has been begun by George Hawkins, of Watertown, who lost over $20,000 in his dealings with the late W. T. Rambusch, against Mrs. Rambusch to foreclose a mortgage of $500 on 20 acres of land in Juneau. This is all the property Mrs. Rambusch has except her homestead, and was given to her by her father upon her marriage.

Peter Walker, an employe in the C. L. Coleman mill at La Crosse for 30 years, went to his room in his usual good spirits, and when called to supper was found hanging by the neck, dead.

The recent soft weather has been disastrous to logging. The total losses by the warm weather will be over $40,000 a day to the 20 companies of Marinette and Menominee.

Mrs. Benjamin Larson was assisting her husband to saw down a tree near Marshfield when it fell, crushing her to death. She leaves four children, the oldest only six years.

Two locomotives and three freight cars were demolished in a wreck on the Weyerhauser & Doble logging road at Minnesung. One of the firemen received slight injuries.

Rev. W. A. Hunsberger, pastor of the Grand Avenue Methodist church in Milwaukee, has made arrangements to go on the lecture platform with a discourse on "Wooing and Wedding," being billed as the "marrying parson" of Milwaukee. During the year 1896 Hunsberger married 700 couples.

The firm of Miller & Co., which did a commission business in the German market in Milwaukee, has dissolved, the partners have disappeared, and with them has melted away from $5,000 to $10,000 belonging to confiding Wisconsin farmers.

John Kazda, an inmate of the county insane asylum at Manitowoc, became very violent and attacked Superintendent Mueller with a knife, stabbing him in the breast. Kazda, after being overpowered and locked in his cell, committed suicide by hanging.

Three-cent pieces raised to ten-cent pieces by cutting down one side of the three-cent coin until it is perfectly smooth so as to resemble a well-worn dime, are in circulation in West Superior.

W. C. Silverthorn, chairman of the democratic state central committee, calls upon democrats to hold local meetings for the purpose of selecting delegates to a general state convention to be called later on.

Ex-Gov. Upham was cordially welcomed home to Marshfield by hosts of citizens and a band.

Percy E. Pope, proprietor of a jewelry establishment in Fond du Lac, made a voluntary assignment with liabilities of $1,600; assets, $2,000.

Thirty-six employes of Milwaukee were dropped from the service as the result of the civil-service rule that all employes of the city shall be citizens of this country.

Ex-Sheriff R. T. Pember, one of the pioneers of Rock county, died in Johnstown Center, aged 71 years. He came to Rock county in 1844 from New York.

IT IS COMPLETE.

Arbitration Treaty Between United States and Great Britain.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The general arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been completed. To-day Secretary of State Olney will sign the measure and will then transmit it to congress for ratification by the senate. The treaty as drawn and agreed to by Mr. Olney and Ambassador Pauncefote covers these points:

1. It establishes a high court of arbitration. This commission is composed of three members of the supreme court of the United States, to be chosen by the president, and of three members of the high court of appeals of Great Britain, to be elected by the prime minister.

2. The treaty is to be operative for a period of five years from the date of the exchange of ratifications.

3. The court of arbitration shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all questions between the two countries on which differences are now pending or which may arise during the life of the treaty, with the exception of the Behring sea question and the Venezuelan dispute.

4. No dispute involving national honor or sovereignty is to be submitted to the arbitration commission.

As soon as the treaty is sent to the senate and ratified by that body the machinery will be set in motion that will send various disputed boundary questions to the arbitration tribunal for comparatively early settlement. The reason for the withdrawal of Lord Salisbury's opposition to having the treaty signed and sent to the senate is that the differences that arose over the Venezuelan treaty have been satisfactorily compromised.

CLEARS THE WAY.

Collapse of Unsound Concerns Is Good for Business.

New York, Jan. 9.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade, say:

"The year 1897 begins with one clear advantage—the past year has swept out of the way a great many unsound concerns which in any time of activity would have been dangerous to business. Of the 15,256 commercial and banking failures in 1896, with liabilities of $278,453,748, a large share represented crippling losses in previous years, or the violence of speculative storms in 1895 or the first half of 1896, while thousands more resulted from the fury of the political tornado last fall. Banking failures amounting to $60,718,915 during the year averaged $256,156 each, and were 145 per cent. larger than in 1895.

"Commercial failures amounted to $226,096,554, a little over $1,000,000 having been added by the last day of the year, but the average of liabilities, $14,982, was smaller than in some years of great prosperity. The failures of brokerage and other commercial concerns averaged $5,413 each, increasing 181 per cent. over 1895, while manufacturing failures averaged $23,873 each, and increased 31 per cent., and trading failures increased not 18 per cent. and averaged only $3,806 each.

"While banking failures have not ceased at the west, apprehension about them has almost wholly subsided and no serious influence upon general trade is now expected. Many sound concerns were doubtless caught by the epidemic, but practically all the important failures are traced to disregard of law and of banking sense at periods somewhat distant.

SIX DROWNED.

The Floods in Missouri Result in Loss of Life.

St. Louis, Jan. 9. — A special from Plato, Mo., says that one man and five children were drowned in Texas county last Saturday, as a result of the floods in that section of Missouri. Thomas Wilson, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Kinnery, and her five children, attempted to ford Prairie creek, which was very high as a result of recent rains. The team became unmanageable and soon lost their foothold. The wagon, weighted with its load of human freight, sank, and the sideboards floating away the whole party were thrown into the water. Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Kinnery succeeded in getting to the shore, but the children were drowned. Three of the bodies were recovered Thursday.

Daniel McGlotheran was drowned the same day while trying to cross Mill creek.

McKinley Starts a Big Train.

Silver Springs, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The largest salt train ever made up left the salt mines Wednesday on the touch of a button by President-elect McKinley. The train consisted of 102 cars, aggregating 5,510,000 pounds of salt. The train, as a whole, was more than 1½ miles in length, but for convenience was divided into three sections, each section drawn by two engines. An electrical arrangement to open the throttle was placed on all six engines. A special wire was run to Canton. When President-elect McKinley pressed the button the engines started simultaneously.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 11.			
LIVE STOCK—Native Steers	$4 00	@	$4 85
Sheep	3 00	@	4 37½
Hogs	3 80	@	4 20
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	4 60	@	4 85
Minnesota Bakers'	3 40	@	3 95
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, Jan.	85½	@	85½
No. 1 Hard	95½	@	95¾
CORN—No. 2	29½	@	29¾
May	31	@	31¼
OATS—Western	27	@	30
LARD	4 10	@	4 15
PORK—Mess	8 25	@	8 75
BUTTER—Creamery	12	@	20
Factory	7	@	14
EGGS	17	@	18
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Beeves	$3 50	@	$6 00
Stockers and Feeders	2 90	@	4 10
Cows and Bulls	1 60	@	4 00
Texas Steers	2 00	@	3 30
HOGS—Light	3 30	@	3 50
Rough Packing	3 05	@	3 10
SHEEP	3 50	@	4 75
BUTTER—Creamery	14	@	19
Dairy	9	@	17
EGGS—Fresh	15	@	15½
POTATOES (per bu.)	17	@	28
PORK—Mess, January	7 75	@	7 80
LARD—January	3 90	@	3 92½
FLOUR—Winter	3 75	@	4 45
Spring	3 80	@	4 50
GRAIN—Wheat, January	77½	@	78½
Corn, No. 2	22½	@	22¾
Oats, No. 2	19½	@	19¾
Rye, No. 2	37½	@	37¾
Barley, Choice to Fancy	32	@	34
MILWAUKEE.			
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	$ 77	@	77½
Corn, No. 3	20	@	20¼
Oats, No. 2 White	19	@	19½
Rye, No. 1	29	@	29½
Barley, No. 2	24	@	24½
PORK—Mess	7 70	@	7 75
LARD	3 85	@	3 90
DETROIT.			
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	$ 91½	@	92
Corn, No. 2	22½	@	22¾
Oats, No. 2 White	19½	@	20
Rye, No. 2	38	@	39½
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 60	@	$5 15
Texas	2 60	@	4 15
HOGS	3 27	@	3 37
SHEEP	2 45	@	4 10
OMAHA.			
CATTLE—Steers	$3 40	@	$4 25
Cows	1 50	@	3 50
Feeders	3 00	@	4 20
HOGS	3 15	@	3 20
SHEEP	3 00	@	3 25

GREAT NATURAL FORCES.

Possibility of Utilizing Waste Energy of Our Lakes, Rivers and Waterfalls.

Chicago has it in contemplation to light 700 miles of streets with power obtained from its great drainage canal, when the waters of Lake Michigan are poured through it into the Illinois river; New York is looking forward to the day when power may be brought down from Niagara or from the Catskills; Boston is within the sphere of the Merrimack falls; Washington can get an abundant supply of power to light every street and public building from the Great falls of the Potomac, where 100,000 horse-power is running to waste; Baltimore and Philadelphia are situated near the tide-water step that runs along the base of the Alleghanies, while Richmond is directly on the step, with 50,000 horse-power in sight. In fact, few, if any, of our great cities are beyond the reach, if we may proceed upon the assumption of Tesla (who says that the power of Niagara may be carried ultimately over any part of the American continent), of the energy of some cataract or storage of water.

The sudden awakening to a knowledge of an inexhaustible resource of power, and the ability to use it, must result in a great revolution in economic conditions, far greater than that brought about by the introduction of steam. This revolution will be felt in a greatly enhanced production, with cheaper cost to the consumer, together with a large increase and general extension of the comforts of life, such as may be included in transportation, power for domestic purposes, light and heat, including fuel, the cost of which will be considerably reduced. In the cities there will be, one may well believe, a wonderful transformation, and that within the cognizance of the present generation. The use of steam in the thousands of isolated plants will be generally abolished, light and power being delivered through the agency of electricity from central plants situated perhaps 100 or 200 miles distant. (Who dares set the limit?) The dangers of the steam boiler and the furnace in crowded buildings and beneath the sidewalks of the city, and the discomforts of the wholesale consumption of coal will be done away with for a cheaper, a safer and a healthier system.

Nor is it to be inferred that because we have water power we shall have no more steam and coal. Not at all. But there will be a more rational and economical consumption of coal, necessitated by the cheapness of the power generated by the turbine wheel and transmitted from the dynamo to the motor. It will no longer pay to mine coal and ship it hundreds of miles to the cities by our present cumbersome and wasteful methods (losing 30 to 50 per cent.) when its essence can be better sent by wire. It requires no spirit of prophecy to foretell that in the beginning of the next century the coal will be burned at the mine shaft, and every ton brought to the surface will be utilized. The power-plant located at the mine shaft, burning the "run of the mine," either as coal or in the form of gas, can better compete with the power-plant at the falls than can the furnace and boiler in the city. There will be no more black hills of culm at the mines, disfiguring the face of the country and choking the streams, and no ashes and cinders to worry the city consumer. The copper wire in the underground conduit will carry the energy safely and economically to the point of consumption, and the railroad or factory engineer, or the housewife in the home, need but to press a button to send the train at 100 miles an hour; to set the spindles or lathes in motion; to heat the house, or to cook the dinner.

The social phases inevitably accompanying this mechanical revolution may be far more beneficial than the economical gains, great as they will doubtless be. The saving to the housekeeper in time and labor will make her a new woman indeed, and the general introduction of the electric stove may reasonably be expected to cause a decided advance in the health and happiness of the race.

Whether the distribution of power from the falls and the mines will always remain in the hands of corporations of capitalists is a problem that the future must decide. There is no denying, however, that the object lesson of the universal public use of natural forces will be a powerful one from a collectivist point of view, and should any state (as Wyoming or Utah, for example) undertake the distribution of electric power, as cities distribute gas and water, the experiment would be watched with the greatest interest by the whole civilized world.—John T. Bramhall, in Leslie's Weekly.

Told His Story in Latin.

At the time of the peace jubilee Dr. C. B. Porter, of Boston, returned to his office one day, and found the slate in the hall covered with Latin words and signed O. W. Holmes. He immediately got down his dictionary, and with much effort discovered that he had been in the peace jubilee, had soiled his boots so thoroughly with dirt that he did not like to go down town in such a plight, and had stopped and asked Mr. Porter's servant for a foot-brush that he might clean up his boots; and he had dignified this rather menial performance by writing it all out in Latin and leaving it on the slate.—Chicago Chronicle.

New Use for X Rays.

It is said that the X rays have been successfully applied in France to the detection of adulterations of food, where the adulterants consist of some kind of mineral matter. The food to be examined is reduced to powder and spread thinly upon glass. An X-ray photograph of the glass reveals the presence of the mineral particles by the failure of the rays to penetrate them as they penetrate the other constituents of the powdered food.—Youth's Companion.

THE LORD ADMIRAL'S PLAYERS.

They Made a Brave Showing in the Good Old Days of Queen Bess.

At early dawn the Oxford carrier had brought the news that the players of the lord high admiral were coming up to Stratford out of London from the south to play on May day there; and this was what had set the town to buzzing like a swarm. For there were in England then but three great companies, the high chamberlain's, the earl of Pembroke's men, and the stage-players of my Lord Charles Howard, high admiral of the realm; and the day on which they came into a Midland market-town to play was one to mark with red and gold upon the calendar of the uneventful year.

Away by the old mill-bridge there were fishermen angling for dace and perch; but when the shout came down from the London road they dropped their poles and ran, through the willows and over the gravel, splashing and thrashing among the rushes and sandy shallows not to be last when the players came. And old John Carter, coming down the Warwick road with a load of hay, laid on the lash until piebald Dobbin snorted in dismay and broke into a lumbering run to reach the old stone bridge in time.

The distant horsemen now were coming on again, riding in double file. They had flung their banners to the breeze, and on the changing wind, with the thumping of horses' hoofs, came by snatches the sound of a kettledrummer drawing his drumhead tight, and beating as he drew, and the muffled blasts of a trumpeter proving his lips.

The first of the riders had reached old Clopton bridge; and the banners strained upon their staves in the freshening river wind. The trumpeters and the drummers led, their horses prancing, white plumes waving in the breeze and the April sunlight dancing on the brazen horns and the silver bellies of the kettledrums.

Then came the banners of the company, curling down with a silky swish, and unfurling again with a snap like a broad-lashed whip. The greatest one was rosy-red, and on it was a gallant ship upon a flowing sea, bearing upon its mainsail the arms of my Lord Charles Howard, high admiral of England. Upon its mate was a giant bearded man with a fish's tail, holding a trident in his hand and blowing upon a shell, the Triton of the seas which England ruled; this flag was bright sea-blue. The third was white, and on it was a red wild rose with a golden heart, the common standard of the company.

After the flags came two-score men, the players of the admiral, the tiring-men, grooms, horse-boys and serving-knaves, well mounted on good horses, and all of them clad in scarlet tabards blazoned with the coat-armor of their master. Upon their caps they wore the famous badge of the Howards, a rampant silver demi-lion; and beneath their tabards at the side could be seen their jerkins of many colored silk, their silver-buckled belts, and long, thin Spanish rapiers, slapping their horses on the flanks at every stride. Their legs were cased in high topped riding-boots of tawny cordovan, with gilt spurs, and the housings of their saddles were of blue with the gilt anchors of the admiralty upon them. On their bridles were jingling bits of steel, which made a constant tinkling like a thousand little bells very far away.

Some had faces as smooth as boys, and were quite young; and others wore sharp-pointed beards with stiff waxed mustaches, and were older men with a tinge of iron in their hair and lines of iron in their faces, hardened by the life they led, and some again were smooth-shaven, so often and so closely that their faces were blue with the beard beneath the skin. But, oh, to Nicholas Attwood and the rest of Stratford boys, they were a dashing, rakish, admirable lot, with the air of something even greater than lords, and a keen knowingness in their sparkling, worldly eyes that made a common wise man seem almost a fool beside them!—John Bennet, in St. Nicholas.

Painless Surgery.

The greatest boon ever given to humanity through human agency is surgical anaesthesia. There is not a minute, day or night, in the year when it is not saving some human creature from torture. There is not a minute when it is not giving mental comfort to thousands who know that they must undergo operations, but that this benign gift will make the ordeal painless. Anaesthesia has banished pain from surgery, and has taken away the dread of pain, that was almost as hard to bear as the pain itself. It has made easy operations that could not be done because the hurt was more than human fortitude could endure, and thus it has lengthened life. The fiftieth anniversary of the first public demonstration of surgical anaesthesia was recently celebrated in Boston. Physicians and surgeons made much of the occasion, as became the representatives of a humane and beneficent profession. To have been permitted to give this boon to the world is sufficient to immortalize the name of the giver, Dr. William Thomas Green Morton.—Youth's Companion.

A Royal Rider.

Queen Henriette of Belgium, by birth an Austrian archduchess, continues, in spite of her snow-white hair and rank as a grandmother, to occupy her time with circus riding. A year ago she gave in the riding school of the royal palace at Brussels a semi-public performance, in which she and her daughter Clementine put their horses through all kinds of fancy paces and trick-riding with the skill of professionals. They leaped their horses through burning hoops and over flaming hedges, and her majesty jumped a pet horse over a dinner table covered with flowers and lighted candelbra. Then she drove a team of 20-in-hand, herself mounted on her favorite mare.—Detroit Free Press.

BEATS THE RECORD.

San Gabriel, Cal., Woman Is a Great-Great-Grandmother at Forty-Six.

The youngest great-grandmother in the country lives in southern California, in the San Gabriel valley. She is a good-looking vivacious woman of middle age and her name is Mrs. Jennie Nelson. Before she was 15, Mrs. Nelson was a mother, at 30 she was a grandmother and at 46 she became a great-grandmother. That is a record which is seldom equaled.

Mrs. Nelson was born in San Bernardino, Cal., in May, 1850. Her mother was a Spanish woman and her father an Englishman. Her maiden name was Jennie Fawcett and she was a particularly handsome and attractive girl. At that time there were very few white families in that section and so those which were there were friendly. The nearest neighbors and closest friends of the Fawcetts were the Nelsons, and when Miss Jennie was only 14 years old she was married to George Nelson, a young man of 19.

When Jennie lacked two months of completing her fifteenth year she became the mother of a bright baby girl. The youthful couple moved to San Diego and there in the course of 11 years six more children were born to them. The eldest child was a girl and was named Isabelle. She was soon famous far and wide around San Diego for her beauty, and her friends were not surprised one day to hear that she had come home from school to announce that she had been married to Earl F. Phelps, a dashing young man from the east. Miss Isabelle was in short dresses still, but her mother forgave her, and the couple went to live on young Phelps' ranch, near the town. There, when Isabelle was 15, her first child was born.

This made Mrs. Nelson a grandmother at 30. Since then the grandchild, Amelia, has grown to girlhood and last year she became engaged to a young Orange county ranchman, Henry Walker. They were married a short time ago, at the age of 16 years and three months. Mrs. Walker became the mother of a little boy. This interesting little chap has the most remarkable set of relatives. Besides his 46-year-old great-grandmother he has an aunt who is a week younger than himself, and he has a grand-uncle who is less than three years old. Baby Walker's father is but 20 years old, his grandfather has just passed his 33th birthday and his great-grandfather Nelson is barely 49.—San Francisco Call.

ELECTRICITY.

Will Soon Be Produced Direct from Coal.

One of the greatest problems of the end of the century—how to derive electricity direct from coal—is, in the light of recent discoveries, a stage nearer solution. The work of Dr. Jacques in this direction, which has received the recognition of the highest scientific authorities, has been lately called in question on the ground that reports on the efficiency of his process were based on the amount of carbon consumed within the pots, and no data have been given as to the amount of coal consumed upon the grate, or the power necessary to run the air pump—factories which might greatly modify the commercial efficiency of the apparatus when put into use. Dr. Jacques has now effectually answered these criticisms in a complete story of the invention. He proves that the phenomenon exhibited, i. e., the generation of the current, was not due to thermo-electric action, but to the chemical combination of oxygen with carbon to form carbonic acid. He also demonstrates that under proper conditions the electrical energy obtainable from one of the generators is substantially equal to the potential energy of the weight of carbon consumed with the pot. The invention is not yet by any means perfected. As compared with modern steam engines, only relatively small carbon electric generators have as yet been built; and with this generator, as with the steam engine, increased size means increased efficiency per pound of coal, particularly in the coal consumed in the grate. A two-horse power carbon electric generator, in an occasional use over a period of six months, gave an electrical efficiency of 32 per cent. of that theoretically obtainable. This means an efficiency 12 times greater than that of the average electric light and power plant in use in this country, and 40 times greater than plants of corresponding size. But while showing these extraordinary results Dr. Jacques concedes that many details have still to be worked out, and many improvements to be made before the carbon electric generator can be put into general commercial use on a scale comparable with that of the modern steam engine. The data given, however, are most encouraging to those—and there are many—who regard the commercial obtaining of electricity direct from coal as a possibility of the very near future. — Cincinnati Enquirer.

Brought to Terms.

Husband (growling)—Supper ought to have been ready half an hour ago. What on earth are you reading?

Wife (sweetly) — Old love letters. Would you like to look over them?

"N—o. I don't care to be reminded of what a fool I was about you."

"Oh, these are not your letters. They are letters from former lovers."

"Er—by the way, my dear, you spoke about wanting to go to the opera to-night. I—I forgot about it, but I'll go right out and telephone for seats."—N. Y. Weekly.

Not Feasible.

"Isn't this delightful?" said she.

"It is," said he, from the rear of the tandem. "Why should we not go through life this way?"

"On wind?"

The wheels rolled on, but the conversation lagged four or five blocks behind, panting heavily.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

GREAT SCENIC DISCOVERY.

Northwestern Montana Surpasses the Yellowstone Region.

"We have discovered a second and greater Yosemite valley and a grander National park than the Yellowstone," said Prof. L. W. Chaney, of Carleton college, Northfield, Minn., in telling about his recent visit to Avalanche basin, which he discovered last year in the northwestern corner of Montana.

A year ago Prof. Chaney and some other scientists, one of them a lecturer on the natural scenery of the west, found in the western part of Montana a country which had seldom been seen by man—red or white. They heard vague rumors of a glacier valley, and cut their way from the then newly-found Lake McDonald through the forests that crown the mountains.

They were told by the original settler in the vicinity of this lake that a year before, in following up the slopes of Brown peak, north of Lake McDonald, with the idea that glaciers were to be found, he had seen not only a glacier, but also a beautiful valley and a lake new to the world.

The scientists found the basin and lake, and, by reason of the constant roar of avalanches, they named the valley Avalanche basin, and spent as long a time as their provisions would allow in searching the beauties of the spot. They had no instruments and were unable to get any measurements

They determined to return at the earliest opportunity. This they have now done, armed with all needed instruments, to make a thorough investigation. In the meantime others have been to Avalanche basin, and the trail from Kalispel has been so chopped out that a woman—Mrs. J. H. Edwards, of that place—has made the perilous trip.

Some of the dozen or more men who have seen the basin have been world-wide travelers, and declare that there is nothing in the Swiss mountains or in the most famed resorts of Europe that can compare with it. The valley is a scenic gem set in a frame of cloud-touching peaks, and is unrivaled in its brilliancy and natural interest, but owing to the purity of the atmosphere and the consequent impossibility of getting distance in the view it is impossible to make a photograph that will show adequately the beauties of the region.

Lake McDonald is located in the northwestern portion of Montana, about 25 miles from the little mountain town of Kalispel. It is 16 miles in length, four or five miles wide, at an altitude of about 3,000 feet, and as clear as crystal.

Its mirroring effect is more sharply defined than is that of the famous Mirror lake of California, and it reflects the forests of the surrounding mountain slopes so clearly that the narrow, sharply-defined beach of smoothly-polished gravel is the only indication of where the reflections begin and the forest ends. From Lake McDonald the trail through the mountain extends to the northward about 15 miles, up the rocky steeps, and at the last cuts through a gorge of crimson jasper quartzite, in which are many deep cascades.

Suddenly, and without warning, one emerges on the shores of Avalanche lake and into a valley of the most sublime and impressive grandeur. The way has been hard and the climbing difficult, but the end repays it all.

The basin is more than 500 feet higher than Lake McDonald, and the surrounding rocks tower in almost a perpendicular wall for from 2,000 to 6,000 feet higher. Rising here and there above the general level of the wall of rock are various peaks. The discoverers have named one the Matterhorn, and its altitude is 4,000 feet above the level of the lake; another has been called the Cathedral Dome, from its resemblance to the dome of St. Peter's, as seen from the campagni, and it rises about 4,200 feet; a third has been called the Sphinx, and a fourth the Castle. The last rise to a height of over 10,000 feet above the sea. Down the sides of these walls cascades fall at heights varying from thousands to about 400 feet, breaking in foam on the lake below, and filling the valley with the roar of a Niagara.

The basin is nearly two miles long and nearly the same in width. In its center is Avalanche lake, three-fourths of a mile in length and half a mile wide. Its waters when seen from the shore are of a turquoise blue, but when looked down upon they are as clear as crystal, even more so than those of Lake Superior, and the rainbow and mountain trout lying in their depths can readily be seen.

The upper end of the basin is about two miles east of the entrance, and plunging down the precipitous rocks are some dozen mountain streams, forming a series of beautiful cascades and cataracts. All are fed from the snows of the mountains, and they are large and small according as the sun has had an opportunity to melt the snows. Avalanches have cut their way down the slopes and have left their gashes on the surrounding cliffs.

North from Avalanche basin to the British line the scenery is of the grandest. It rivals if it does not surpass that to be found in the Selkirks and in the Canadian Rockies. Glaciers abound, and about 20 miles north of Avalanche is one of the greatest to be found in America.—N. Y. Sun.

A Puzzle.

She—There is one thing about politics I could never understand.

He—What is that?

She—Why is it that in making up tickets they always use a slate? Wouldn't a sheet of paper, and a pen or pencil be more convenient?—Brooklyn Life.

Progressive Honors.

She—Maj. Pommelwell wears three medals. I wonder why they were given him?

He—He got the third because he had the other two; the second because he had the first, and the first because he had none at all.—Washington Times.

We pride ourselves upon the fact that our customers are permanent ones, and that we have won their friendship and confidence by continual square dealings and liberal treatment in every way. It is our aim and purpose to treat everyone who enters our establishment so well, and to give them such good values for every dollar they expend. that they come back again and again.

We are continually studying the people we deal with and endeavoring to supply their needs in the various things we sell for less money, to give a better quality than will be found elsewhere. We believe that "Merit in Merchandise pays," and we carry out our beliefs in our daily dealings.

Cash Department Store

312, 314, 316 Brown Street,

Rhinelander, - Wisconsin

Strictly One Price and Strictly Cash.

[CONTINUED.]

Was it there was rejoicing over our victory something else occurred to give us the greatest pleasure. During the fight and consequent confusion Roberts managed to escape from the cage where he was confined and get on deck and leap overboard. As we were shaking hands and congratulating each other we heard his voice through the open windows and found him hanging to the rudder. As soon as he had been drawn in he told us that Dr. Haxton had been unable to escape with him because of the maltreatment he had received from Ben Johnson. The wretched villain, who owed more to the doctor than any other convict, had demanded his life, and when outvoted on that had struck him with an iron bar and broken his right arm. The doctor was ill and suffering, and the escape of his companion might make the situation still worse for him. In reasoning thus we were not out of the way. Just before sundown a white flag was lifted over the barricade and a minute later Ben Johnson hailed us with:

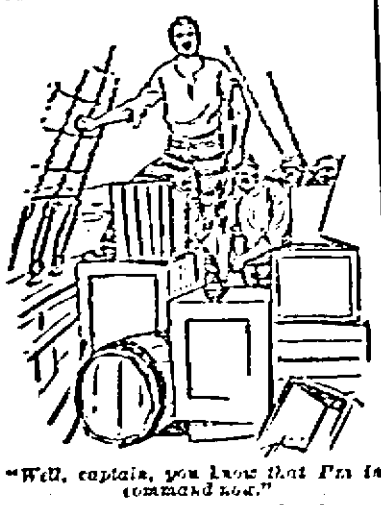
"I say, what's going to be done with the dead men over there?"

"You can have them if you want them," replied Captain Clark.

"If you won't fire on us, we'll heave 'em overboard."

"Go ahead."

You feel a thrill of horror. Well, the only way to get rid of those bodies was to heave them overboard.



"Well, captain, you know that I'm in command now."

If there had been one loyal man among them, we should have felt sorry to see him handled like a dead dog, but never a man lay there who wouldn't have laughed as he cut the throat of one of the children. Johnson did not cross the barricade himself, but sent four of his gang over to do the work. When the last body had gone over the rail, he stood up in full view, making a great display of the flag, and shouted:

"Well, captain, you know that I'm in command now, and I want to ask what you propose to do?"

"We propose to remain right here in possession of the bark," answered the captain. "We can kill you off as fast as you come, and it's only a question of time when we shall have help to capture every one of you."

"We'll be shot down before we'll be taken," growled the villain. "However, perhaps we can come to terms. Give us the gal, and the mate, and the boats, and we'll give up the doctor and leave the ship."

"No, sir!"

"Well, give us the boats and we'll pass you over the doctor."

"You can't have the boats!"

"Harker, captain!" said Johnson, while the gang behind him growled and cursed and shifted about. "We are as ready to die as you are. If you won't make fair terms, then we'll all go to the bottom together. If you won't take the doctor and give us the boats, then overboard he goes, and we'll set fire to the ship. Think it over for ten minutes and give me an answer."

Can you realize the position Captain Clark was placed in? That was no idle threat of Johnson's, at least as far as the doctor was concerned, and humanity demanded that his life be saved. But if they were permitted to come aft to take the boats, who could tell what trick they would play on us to get possession of the cabin? It would be like them to set fire to the ship as they shoved off in the boats. They might disappear in the darkness to return and attack us. And, above all, what would the government say if we turned loose a gang of convicts to capture the first ship they came across when we had all the advantages of the situation? After three or four minutes of discussion every man and woman saw matters in the same light as the captain did. Re-enforced by Roberts, we were better situated than before. Nothing was more certain than that we could hold that cabin. When Johnson showed himself again and demanded an answer, the captain replied: "You cannot have the boats. If you murder the doctor, it will be a hanging matter for every mother's son of you. If you want to fire the ship, go ahead."

A scream of rage arose from the bow of the ship, and Johnson shook his fist at the cabin before he jumped down from his perch. It is hard for me to tell you that they carried out their threats against Dr. Haxton, but within ten minutes they had him on deck and flung him overboard. You would have thought they would have spared him, as they had seven or eight wounded men to be looked after, but in their desperation they cared for nothing. The poor man made no cry as they sent him to his death, but we who were intently listening plainly heard the splash when he struck the water. Ten minutes later there was a great flame forward and shouts and cries from the mutineers, but we judged that it was only a bluff, and so it turned out.

Had it come on to blow hard, our position would have been many times worse and perhaps untenable. The bark would have needed looking after, and we could neither have done it ourselves with that gang ready to pounce down on us, nor allowed them on our side of the barricade for fear of results. It did seem as if the hand of providence was in it as we went drifting away before a breeze which hardly brought a white-cap to the sea. That night passed quietly away, and still we drifted. Not a move was made on either side next day nor the next. The mutineers slept, sang, danced, ate and drank, and all quarreling was at an end, and in the cabin we watched and waited and grew more hopeful as the time passed on.

CHAPTER XIV.

WE REACH AN ISLAND.

"The Great Australian Bight," as it is called, is an indentation in the south coast of Australia off what is known as Nuyt's Land. Fifty miles off the coast is an island of about 250 acres in extent called Victoria island. The fact that we had been spoken by only one vessel since the mutineers took possession, and that no others had even been sighted as far as we knew, satisfied us in the cabin that the ship was drifting into the bight. There was not a settlement on that coast at the time, while the natives were extremely hostile, and little was known of them. Being, as we figured, out of the track of all sailing craft and the breeze still holding from the south, it seemed certain that the end of our drifting must be a wreck on a reef or the beach.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the fourth day after being spoken by the Englishman we heard the mutineers cheering and congratulating, and we were satisfied that either the coast or an island was in sight. In the course of half an hour a white flag was raised over the barricade, and Ben Johnson appeared in sight to say:

"Captain Clark, there is an island in sight to the north. We can make out an opening in the reef, but unless there is a hand at the wheel to steer her through the bark must strike and be wrecked."

"Well, what do you want to do?" asked the captain.

"There's a bay inside the reef. If you'll come out and take charge, we'll obey orders and bring her to anchor in the bay. Then we'll go ashore and give you full possession. It's either that or all hands will go to the devil when she strikes the reef, and we are not ready to give up yet."

The proposition was taken under advisement and discussed. There might be a trick in it, but we had more confidence in ourselves than before. By leaving the women to watch at the loopholes below there would be a respectable force of us together on deck in front of the cabin to meet any rush with a volley. If the bark struck the jagged coral reef, even with that small sea on, she would grind to pieces in an hour, and there must be a frightful loss of life. It was decided to work the craft into the bay. The cabin doors were opened, and every man of us stepped out on deck prepared for what might happen. Then the captain said to Johnson:

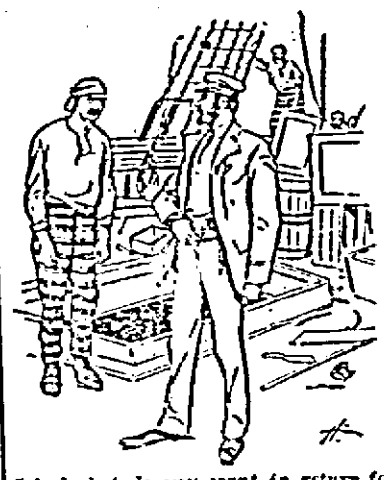
"If there is any trick in this, we are prepared for you. Let a sailor come aft and take the wheel. Now put two or three others at work to overhaul the ground tackle."

He then gave the necessary orders for making sail and wearing the bark around until her nose pointed at the opening in the reef. The island loomed up right before us, and had there been a delay of 15 minutes we should have been on the reef. The mutineers obeyed all orders with alacrity, and such of them as came aft of the barricade were respectful in look and demeanor. The opening in the reef was not above 40 feet wide, and had we not been exactly opposite it we should never have got in. As it was, we had to go it blind, as the saying is, no one knowing what depth of water we should find. What seemed to be a river, but what was really a long and narrow bay, ran into the center of the island for a distance of half a mile.

There were two turns or elbows in the bay, but once over the reef the bark glided along until she was at length brought up in 30 feet of water near the head of the bay. On the west of us were a steep shore and deep water. On the east there was a clear strip of beach, with the water gradually deepening. When the anchor was down, the bark would swing to the tide safely enough, but with no more than 50 feet to spare. In other words, the distance between her stern and the shore was only a biscuit toss. When the anchor was down and everything aloft made snug, Johnson mounted the barricade and said:

"Captain, we are going ashore. We gave you the best fight we could, but were beaten. If you want to take the bark out, none of us will raise a hand in opposition. If you want to come ashore, no one shall molest you. In the end a man-of-war will come for us, but meanwhile we shall enjoy ourselves."

"And what do you want in return for that fine speech?" asked the captain, feeling assured that it prefaced a request of some sort.



"And what do you want in return for that fine speech?"

"Well, by your kind leave, we want a share of the provisions, as we shall get tired of fruit after awhile. We also want two or three old sails for tents, an ax or two, matches and some cooking utensils. We'll have to have a boat to set the things and our wounded men ashore, but we'll return her."

The captain was so glad to have them out of the ship, even if they were to remain in sight on land, that he readily granted the request. Four of them were permitted to lower one of the quarter boats, and for the next three hours she was used to convey the rascals and their dunnage across the strip of water. They were allowed to help themselves with liberal hand, but it was stuff which was of no account to us without our prisoners.

It was after 3 o'clock in the afternoon before the last man departed, and then the boat was given a push from the beach and sent back to us. Among the gang were eight wounded men, their injuries having been inflicted when the women fired through the loopholes. Perhaps they had extracted some of the shot from their legs, but enough was left to cause them to curse and groan as they limped about the decks. The barricade was almost disposed of in loading the boat, and half an hour after the last trip we had a clear deck, and the women and children were out for an airing. The passengers were for having the captain trip the anchor and sail at once, but he gathered them around him and said:

"Here are but three sailors of us. Not one of you men can go aloft or take a trick at the wheel. I don't say that we might not navigate the bark down to Adelaide; but, with the season just changing and bad weather coming on, we'd be taking strong risks. The Englishman who spoke us thoroughly understood our peril and can be depended on to report us. If we hang right here for a fortnight, we'll see a man-of-war in the offing. We can't recapture the convicts, but we can remain here as a guard and help hunt 'em down later on. Besides, if we were to sail away, who can tell but that some craft may be driven here by stress of weather or come in answer to a signal, and she'd certainly fall into the hands of the gang? We have a clear ship now and can afford to wait."

The women murmured somewhat, but the men cheerfully acquiesced in the conclusion, and when things were once more shipshape aboard no one could have suspected what we had passed through. Not one of the mutineers had addressed a word to us or given anybody a black look during the transfer, and as fast as they landed on the beach they disappeared into the thick forest, presumably to look for a site on which to make a camp. The passengers thought we had done with them for good, but the rest of us had a different feeling. As night was coming on Captain Clark came to me on the bows of the bark, where I was overhauling things a bit, and said:

"Ralph, I don't like the way Johnson talked, nor I don't like the soft, silky way the mutineers acted as they went ashore. The change was too great and too sudden not to have some trick back of it. What do you think?"

"Well, sir, I agree with you as to there being something back of it. Those fellows have not given up the fight yet. You don't hear them shouting and laughing ashore, and if one of us was to creep through the woods I'm thinking he'd find them gathered in a circle about Johnson and new plans being discussed. Rest assured, sir, they'll make some move to get possession of the bark, and it won't be long delayed either."

"Just my idea, and we must make ready for them!"

The cabin was left just as we had defended it, but we battened down the hatches and scuttles so that there was no getting below. When we came to inspect the convict's cages, we found nothing of them left. They had been completely torn away and the material flung overboard. Had we succeeded in putting down the mutiny we should have had no place in which to safely hold our prisoners. The fellows had made a fearful waste of such provisions and stuff as they could get at, and as we looked about we wondered that they had not fired or scuttled the ship in their desperation.

When night came down, a double watch was set on board. Haskell and Miss Foster took the bow and Mary and I the stern, and the men who lay down in the cabin had their weapons handy for a sudden call. It was a quiet, starlight night, and the beach was so near that had any of the mutineers appeared we should have made them out.

From 8 o'clock to midnight I was alone with Mary for the first time since I came to know her name. There was no doubt of my love for her, and she had as good as told me that she returned it, and yet I must tell you that I was more upset for the first hour than when the mutineers rushed us. As a matter of fact, we were no company for each other, and if the dear girl hadn't correctly judged my feelings and felt sorry for me I doubt if I should have opened my mouth during the four hours' watch. I never yet heard of a man who was content with simply knowing that a woman loved him. I want to assure her of his love and exact a promise of marriage. That's exactly what I wanted to do—to tell Mary that I thought she was the dearest, nicest girl in all this world and ask her to make me the proudest, happiest man by giving me her hand in marriage. She could read my mind, the witch, and she kept me on the ragged edge for an hour or more before she suddenly asked:

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Hazelhurst.

"Lights out at 9."

Mr. E. Blaisdell is in town.

Mr. George Lange, of Merrill, is in town.

Mrs. Lucy Fogel was in Minocqua Sunday.

Mr. J. C. White was in Minocqua Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Chapman, of Tomahawk Lake Station, was in town Sunday.

Miss Ida Graffunder was visiting her sister Sunday last.

Mrs. Wm. Faulk is visiting in Wausau, where she went to attend a wedding.

The H. A. C. gave a dance Saturday night. Mr. Ray Kennedy, of Minocqua, will be the violinist.

Miss Sizer and Mr. Boyce, our teachers, have returned from their holiday vacations and are hard at work.

Eight of the boys skated to Tomahawk Lake Station and rode back with Mr. Chapman. They reported the ice very good.

Two of our worthy young gentlemen called on a certain young lady last Sunday evening, and with the regular one the aforesaid young lady must have had her hands full. The Professor they claim outstaid them all, but Billy S— claims he was last. We have not heard from the other Billy as yet but at last accounts was doing well.

For Sale.

We have 15,000 feet of Rock Elm lumber suitable for sleigh work.
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The tax roll for the Town of Pelican is now in my hands for collection, at the town hall.
L. LARSON,
Town Treasurer.

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